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CEMA TRADE UNIONISTS OPEN MEETING IN EAST BERLIN

AU302115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--An exchange of experience by representatives of the trade union centers of countries united in CEMA began on Tuesday in Berlin. The conference is to help spread the knowledge of how the creative initiatives of the working people in socialist completion are promoted through ideopolitical work of the trade unions, to ensure the purposeful fulfillment of the decisions of the party congresses of the communist and workers parties as well as of the trade union congresses of the countries united in CEMA, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the community of socialist states.

The exchange of experience was opened by the head of the FDGB delegation Horst Heintze, member of the FDGB Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive. He outlined the experiences gathered in the competition for the 10th SED Congress and the accomplished results.

Additional Report

LD282000 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Representatives of the trade union centers from the CEMA countries began an exchange of experiences in Berlin today. They discussed the tasks of the trade unions for the mobilization of the working people in the struggle for a considerable reduction in the consumption of materials and energy as well as increasing quality.

The meeting will discuss how the creative initiatives of the working people in socialist competition can be promoted by means of political-ideological work.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN WARSAW

LD282356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The 35th session of CEMA's standing commission for light industry, which lasted several days, has ended in Warsaw. It was attended by delegates from the member countries of the council. Problems linked with the implementation of the long-term, directional program of cooperation aimed at meeting the basic needs of the CEMA countries for market goods from light industry were discussed. The appropriate decisions were made in this sphere.

The commission worked out and approved the course and deadlines for implementing measures emerging from the decisions of the previous session of the council and from the 94th and 96th sessions of CEMA's Executive Committee.

At the Warsaw session there was also discussion of problems concerning specialization and cooperation in the production of light industry products. The plan of work for 1981-82 was approved, as was the work schedule in the sector of standardization of light industry products for next year.

WARSAW PACT'S DEFENSE ROLE EMPHASIZED; U.S., NATO CRITICIZED

AU310930 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Vladimir Daubner article: "Firm and Irreversible Alliance; Warsaw Pact--Guarantee of Peace and Security in Europe"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER TWO SIGNIFICANT MEETINGS TOOK PLACE THAT SOLVED WEIGHTY PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE FIGHT TO PRESERVE PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER COUNTRIES MET IN WARSAW; AND THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE JOINT ARMED FORCES OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES MET IN PRAGUE. [Paragraph Continues]

THE ACTIVITY OF BOTH BODIES AGAIN CONFIRMED THAT EVEN THOUGH THE WARSAW PACT IS A MILITARY, DEFENSE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED, THE WARSAW PACT IS SIMULTANEOUSLY AN ORGANIZATION WITH THE DEEPEST PEACE PRINCIPLES, WHICH IT IS DEVELOPING IN ITS ACTIVITIES.

While the military council of the allied armed forces discussed matters concerned with consolidating the countries' defense ability, in the presence of the fraternal countries' ministers of defense, the ministers of foreign affairs devoted themselves to matters of further consolidating peace in the world.

In the communique that they adopted at the conclusion of their negotiations, the ministers of foreign affairs, addressing the governments of all countries again plainly formulated the basic interests of their countries.

"THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "LED BY INTEREST IN AVERTING THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR WAR AND BY CONCERN FOR ENSURING A PEACEFUL LIFE OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES SUPPORT THE SOVIET UNION'S PROPOSAL ON NEGOTIATIONS ON MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE SIMULTANEOUSLY AND IN VITAL CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN FORWARD-BASED NUCLEAR MEANS..."

Even this small part of the communique shows very unambiguously that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are interested in negotiating with the U.S. Government and with NATO representatives as equals and without any endeavor to acquire any unilateral advantages whatsoever. The course pursued by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union is all the more emphatic, as the military-industrial complex and the government posts governed by it, as well as the NATO bodies, are proceeding from a completely different attitude: They are striving to acquire unilateral advantages and supremacy. They even publicly proclaim it. It is sufficient to recall the statement of U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown in the military committee of the U.S. Senate when he was justifying the new U.S. armament program for 1981-85. He said: The United States is resolved to remain the strongest nation in the world.

Let us add to this thesis the thought about the "defense of U.S. vital interests anywhere in the world" and we will get a clear, but very warning, picture of the U.S. foreign policy and military plans. And between U.S. plans and the NATO command there exist very close ties.

The countries of the socialist community and together with them all peace-loving citizens are doing everything to consolidate peace in Europe and to reduce tension. At the very same time more than 300,000 American soldiers are deployed in Western and Southern Europe. On top of that equipment for further hundreds of thousands of soldiers is available there. In fact, according to Carter's doctrine, the air force aircraft pool is capable of shifting to Europe another 200,000 members of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

As to the world at large, American military forces are deployed on the territories of 144 countries, in which the American armed forces "administer" 2,500 diverse military facilities and installations. All such installations have only one purpose: To be on the alert in case oppressed nations should arise for a battle for freedom, or to intervene wherever the victory of socialist ideas would "threaten."

In this situation the defense role of the Warsaw Pact is of significance. It is based on the political and moral unity of the peoples in their countries which, under the communist parties' leadership, are building the powerful economic foundation of socialism. All fraternal armies may rely on this foundation. The constant growth of production, improvement in the quality of products, the reduction of production costs--all this creates prerequisites for the perfect training of the fraternal armies and for their comprehensive preparation for defense.

The Polish People's Army, the GDR's National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army are guarding the Western borders of the socialist community. It is therefore understandable that they are interested in what is happening "on the other side." The large NATO autumn maneuvers, a series of which were held in Western Europe this year, are a practical test for a " rapid strike." Transport aircraft with soldiers of the U.S. army were landing on airports in the FRG, in Great Britain, Holland and Belgium. The troops that were landed received from storage places in those countries both weapons and equipment—even heavy ones. They were prepared to be incorporated in the V or VII U.S. Army Corps, which are deployed around the CSSR borders.

We can unambiguously call such an undertaking a gamble with peace, a provocation, and an attempt at "balancing on the edge of a razor's edge". We know that it is an attack on the nerves of the citizens of socialist countries.

An old Slavic proverb says: The weak are beaten. The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries united in the Warsaw Pact have learned from the past. As the Soviet Union's representatives have declared, their governments have at their disposal armed forces, the quality--and quantity--of which corresponds to the defense tasks; that means, to those tasks which their countries' constitutions have set them. At the same time, and thanks to the joint command, the armies exchange experience, assist each other and, from time to time, also have joint exercises.

The September exercise of selected units of the Warsaw Pact member countries--"Comradeship-in-Arms 80"--has confirmed that the interests of socialist countries, their governments and their people are identical. In common exercises of ground troops, air forces and navies they documented that all fraternal armed forces are perfectly prepared to ward off any and all attacks of the aggressor. They have at their disposal modern technology, and it was particularly in technology that their mutual close cooperation and collaboration was manifested.

In the past few days Poland and Romania commemorated the armed forces' days.

Czechoslovak citizens, too, recalled the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, which is the anniversary of the glorious moment when, on 6 October 1944, the members of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps crossed the borders of their fatherland and began--armed with Soviet weapons and at the side of Soviet soldiers--driving the enemy out of their own country. As they proceeded westward, partisan units flowed into the Army Corps, units in which Czech and Slovak, Soviet and Polish, Bulgarian, Romanian, Hungarian partisans and members of other nations jointly fought side by side. And at that time the firm alliance of the armed forces of these countries was born, the alliance which today, on a qualitatively new basis, is the guarantee of their citizens' security and peaceful work.

During the visit of V. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, to the Prague Castle, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, stressed the significance of the unbreakable class and combat union of the Warsaw Pact armies, which are the reliable support of peace and security of our nations. He especially thanked the members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces for the cooperation and assistance granted by the allied command to the Czechoslovak People's Army.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION ON CRUDE OIL, GAS--The 53d session of the Permanent CEMA Commission for the Crude Oil and Gas Industries ended with the signing of the final protocol in Bratislava yesterday. The session assessed problems pertaining to the development of and ensuring fuels and energy up to 1990. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS REQUIRE CONSTRUCTIVE REPLY FROM WEST

AU301522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 6

[Unsigned report from Vienna: "Constructive Reply of the West is Necessary; Realistic Disarmament Proposals of Socialist States Remain on the Table at Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Since 10 July, proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on behalf of the participating socialist countries have been on the table at the Vienna negotiations about a reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe. These involve extremely generous disarmament measures which can be very simply put into action provided there is good will. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, assessed these proposals in his speech in Gera, saying: "It is evident in view of the far-reaching positive significance to disarmament of the step proposed by the Soviet Union in Vienna, that we expect support for it by the states participating in the conference, including the FRG." The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states also spoke out in this spirit at their recent session in the Polish metropolis.

In the weeks since 10 July, the proposals have been extensively explained by the socialist states to the Western negotiating partners who, in the interval between the 21st and 22d rounds of the talks, had 2 months time to study them and to prepare an answer. The 22d round has now been going on for several weeks already but the required constructive reply of the West is still open, even though the time elapsed can truly not be termed too short.

What do the socialist countries propose? It is being envisaged first to agree upon a first stage of troop reductions and to withdraw 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American military personnel during that stage. This offer is generous not only because the socialist states are making comprehensive concessions to the West concerning the issue of the volume of reductions, but first and foremost because 20,000 Soviet soldiers left the reduction area prior to 1 August 1980 unilaterally; that is, without any reciprocation.

As a matter of fact this unilateral reduction also has provided an example of the method by means of which the mutual reductions proposed on 10 July could be carried out most effectively; that is, a withdrawal of entire military units with their weapons and military technical equipment. Nor would it be necessary to spend much time on settling that problem.

Hence all the objective conditions for an immediate start to working out a first agreement in Vienna undoubtedly exist. But what is the West doing in such a situation?

First, to keep up appearances in public, it gives an answer that is no answer at all. It promises to "return," at some never-occurring date, to the proposals of the socialist states, which, as is well known, does not mean that the West is going to accept them.

Second, it dusts off old legends, digging up precisely that tool by means of which it has always blocked the negotiations whenever chances of progress loomed. It "activates" the so-called issue of numbers or, more accurately, it strains the lie of a threat, because a problem of numbers has not existed for a long time now.

After all, the required data about the strength of the armed forces of the sides has been on the table since the middle of last year. These clearly point out: There exists an approximate equilibrium in central Europe and hence an adequate basis for a mutually advantageous first reduction agreement. It is precisely these figures that make clear how far the socialist states are now going when they merely insist on the withdrawal of 13,000 U.S. soldiers and in return virtually offer 40,000 men including the already withdrawn Soviet soldiers.

This 1 : 3 ratio is not justified by the actual situation. It constitutes an investment on the part of the socialist countries in the future of the negotiations, and requires at the latest at the second stage of the reduction the necessary Western reciprocation, also including return concessions of the West European states, comprising the FRG.

If the NATO states are now rejecting these far-reaching proposals, too, there can only be one possible explanation: The poltical readiness for disarmament continues to be absent. The dream of achieving military superiority and of not being hampered by agreements in this effort has not yet been abandoned.

But this will not dissuade the socialist states, that are being supported by all men of go good will in this effort, to request also in future from the NATO states a constructive reply to their realistic initiatives.

GDR Ambassador's Views

LD301628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 30 Oct (ADN)--Ambassador Andre Wieland, leader of the GDR delegation, reviewed the results of the negotiation rounds to date at the plenary meeting of the Vienna disarmament conference on Thursday. He pointed out that beginning with the comprehensive draft of an agreement of 8 November 1973 up to the most recent proposal of 10 July 1980, not 1 year has passed without important new proposals, not one negotiating round without active efforts by the socialist countries oriented towards progress.

Their undiminished interest in the success of the talks and in the reduction of military confrontation in Central Europe was given support by the fact that for 6 years the socialist states have not increased the personnel strength of their armed forces in the area of reduction, and that last year Soviet armed forces and arms were even unilaterally reduced. The GDR representative emphasized that the socialist states have refrained from any actions to alter the military balance of strength in their favor.

If so far no agreement has come about and if the talks have ended again and again in a deadlock, then this is solely and alone due to the stand adopted by the NATO states, emphasized the GDR spokesman. Contrary to their promise 7 years ago to carry out the talks in such a manner that they serve the agreed aim, to contribute towards more stable relations and to strengthening peace and security in Europe, the Western participants have in all phases of the talks striven for unilateral military advantages.

The real reason for the lack of agreement without doubt is due to the escalation of arming by NATO, including the strengthening of its troops in Central Europe, emphasized Ambassador Wieland. This also explains why the relatively easily realizable proposal by the socialist states not to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces for the duration of the talks is being rejected.

Ambassador Wieland continued that what has been offered to the socialist participants as "replies" during the 7 years to their compromise proposals has never taken account of their legitimate interests. The readiness of the socialist states for compromise remains without a positive response.

This also applies to the lack of a constructive reply to the proposal of 10 July 1980. Therefore the appeal by the most recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states to the Western participants to summon up the political will to bring about a change in the direction of mutually acceptable agreements retains its full topicality.

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING, ATMOSPHERE 'IMPROVES'

LD310940 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 31 Oct 80

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 31 Oct (PAP)--After many days of impasse in the talks, Thursday finally brought an improvement in the atmosphere of the preparatory meeting for the CSCE conference in Madrid starting on November 11.

Taking the floor, the Polish delegate Dr Jerzy Nowak stressed that the success of the Madrid meeting will be measured not by the time devoted to debates but by concrete results which can be worked out in the course of discussions over proposals and formulation of resolutions. Recalling Poland's deep interest in the businesslike approach to the proposal of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament as well as to other initiatives that can be submitted in various spheres of international relations the Polish delegate came out in favour of allowing sufficient time to consider new proposals.

The general opinion here is that if the businesslike atmosphere and the good will continue to prevail during the preparatory debates it will be possible to draft an agenda and organizational frames of the conference satisfying all sides.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES NEW USSR PREMIER TIKHONOV

AU242005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov has sent a telegram of congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, on the occasion of his appointment to this highranking post.

I am deeply convinced, the telegram reads, that at a very responsible position you will continue to contribute also in the future to the further intensification and expansion of the immaculate and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, that you will contribute to the practical implementation of the comprehensive drawing closer together and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the interest of the socialist community, in the interest of the triumph of peace and progress throughout the world.

Please accept, esteemed Nikolay Aleksandrovich, my most ardent wishes of vigorous health and for success in your work, to the benefit of the great Soviet people, to the benefit of implementing the plans of the glorious CPSU, and of the Soviet Union.

PREMIER STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

AU302012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who had paid a brief friendly visit to Berlin at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has returned home.

At Sofia airport the chairman of the Council of Ministers was welcomed by Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, members of the government and by other officials.

MSZMP'S HAVASI MEETS WITH LEADERS, DEPARTS 30 OCT

AU301938 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Oct (BTA)--Mr Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, had a working visit here, October 28-30, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Hungarian guest was received by Mr Todor Zhivokov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president.

Mr Havasi had talks also with Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and with Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the party.

At the talks, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides informed one another of the tasks the BCP and the HSWP were carrying out in the socio-economic sphere, of the tasks related to the improvement of the economy management system and the preparation of the national economy plans of Bulgaria and Hungary for the next five-year period.

It was established that Bulgaro-Hungarian economic cooperation is developing successfully, which in itself constitutes a major contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples. The two sides expressed their willingness to further expand the ties of cooperation on bilateral and multilateral basis, to implement the complex programmes for further broadening and improving of cooperation and to promote the socialist economic integration of the CMEA member-states.

Unanimous consent was given to the fact that the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, and Mr Janos Kadar, first secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, were of immense importance for the all-round development of Bulgaro-Hungarian relations. Today Mr Havasi left the country.

MLADENOV, SRV FOREIGN MINISTER TOASTS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU242018 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Report on dinner toasts, delivered by Petur Mladenov and Nguyen Co Thach, at dinner given in honor of the Vietnam delegation on 24 October in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--"Vietnam and Kampuchea have recently confirmed again that the presence of the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea serve the purpose of countering the threat created by Beijing hegemonism against Kampuchea and Vietnam and that this presence is in compliance with the request of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea", said Mr Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of Vietnam, at the official dinner in his honour tonight.

He underlined that when the threat is removed and when Kampuchea asks for it, the Vietnamese armed forces will be pulled out from her territory. Mr Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border is threatening peace in that part of the world and that the creation of a demilitarized zone there would be the most effective measure to ensure peace, security and stability. "Proceeding from the existing situation, the Government of Vietnam and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea will discuss and determine jointly the moment for the pullout of part of the Vietnamese armed forces contingent", said he.

The Vietnamese foreign minister stated that the most important problems in South-East Asia now is to bring to a halt the policy of aggression, interference and military threats which the Beijing leaders in alliance with imperialism are pursuing against the Indochinese peoples, against peace and stability in this region.

The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, reaffirmed Bulgaria's absolute support to the efforts and the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, to consolidation of peaceful coexistence between the countries of the region, to settling the outstanding issues through negotiations and for making South-East Asia into a region of peace and stability.

"At the same time", underlined he, "we insist for the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to take its proper place at the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the much-suffered people of Kampuchea. We firmly oppose the artificially fanned out 'Kampuchean issue', used as an excuse for rude interference into that country's domestic affairs".

Mr Mladenov expressed Bulgaria's concern over the Iran-Iraq hostilities and expressed hope that the military actions will be stopped and all the outstanding issues will be solved in a peaceful way.

Dwelling on the international situation, exacerbated and complicated by the moves of the most reactionary and aggressive circles in the world and, above all, of American militarism, he said: "In the gigantic battle between the forces of peace and the forces of war the socialist community countries are making every effort to remove the threat of war, to preserve detente as a dominating trend in world politics". Mr Mladenov underlined that the translation in life of the universally known numerous constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries would curb the arms race and strengthen trust and cooperation between states with different social systems.

The Vietnamese foreign minister stressed in reply that the firm and stable establishment of peace is due to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, to their power. He said that it is also due to the development of the national liberation movement which led to the toppling of the colonial system, and to the determination of mankind to prevent the threat of a destructive war.

The ascending development of Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations was marked in both toast speeches.

Joint Communique

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 October 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 the text of the communique on the visit by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. It is the same as the text carried by Hanoi VNA in English published in the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, 28 October 1980, pages K 7-9.

TRICHKOV RECEIVES LAO ACTING MINISTER OF HEALTH 30 OCT

AU301130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] On 30 October Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Khamliang Pholsena, deputy chairman of the Joint Bulgarian-Lao Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and acting minister of health of Laos.

Protocol Signed

AU302010 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Oct (BTA)--The third session of the Bulgaro-Laotian Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The session discussed a wide range of issues related to the implementation of the tasks laid down by the previous session and outlined the key trends to be followed in the future, trends drawn up in compliance with the spirit of the agreements reached last year during the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Laos.

The protocol was signed by the two delegations' leaders Mr Yanko Markov, minister of forests and the timber industry, and Mr Khamliang Pholsena, acting minister of health care of Laos.

A 1981 trade and payments agreement was also signed.

Bulgaria is to import from Laos coffee, plywood, traverses, timber, spices and will export farm machinery, electric materials, products of the electronic and the electric industry, medical apparatuses and medicines.

A protocol of the sub-commission for scientific and technical cooperation was also signed.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

FL201240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received a letter from Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, who, in the name of the Bulgarian party, state and government, greet and congratulate him on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The letter states that Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation draws inspiration from the inexhaustible fountain of unbreakable friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, a cooperation which is implemented actively and fruitfully for the sake of our peoples' common interests and ideals and which contributes to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The letter sent by the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, and Premier Stanko Todorov, to our commander in chief concludes: We sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and, through you, to the heroic Cuban people, renewed and ever greater success in the building of socialism, in the consistent execution of the tasks set out by the first congress, for a worthy reception to the Second PCC Congress.

PRESS CRITICIZES NEW TRADE UNIONS IN POLAND

'Misuse' of Workers' Confidence

AU301606 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 2

[M. Sulkova-Zitkova commentary: "The So-Called New Trade Unions and Poland's Interests"]

[Text] The leader of the new Solidarity trade union, L. Walesa, recently toured southern Poland. The nature of the program with which he undertook the tour, from which he expected a triumph, is borne out by a number of his statements. For instance, he told Western press agencies: "The new trade unions have not yet called on the workers to increase work efforts," adding with the skill of an experienced manipulator of the masses that they have not deemed it appropriate so far. Responding to a question of the Polish youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH what he considers to be the upper limit of the demands raised in the name of trade unions he said: "There is no upper limit."

The tour was designed to dramatize even more the process of registering the new trade unions. The court, using its legal power, complemented the draft statutes with acknowledging the fundamental principle of the PZPR's leading role, which Solidarity had dodged.

The party sprang up from the workers class' womb, laid the foundations for socialism in Poland, plays an important role in the international progressive movement, and constitutes the basis of the country's political system, which is recognized by the broad front of the Polish working people. Its place in the statutes of socialist trade unions is lawful and irreplaceable.

The leaders of Solidarity, however, do not recognize that. After the court's pronouncement they wrote up a declaration in which they reject the addendum to the statutes and make threats. What threats? They threaten to manipulate the masses against their own interests. They declare: In our work we will be guided by the statutes without the adjustments carried out by the court! That amounts to nothing less than escalation of relations within the country, disrespect for laws and misuse of the confidence of the working people, who want to see the problems of their country, their socialist homeland, solved.

It seems that pressure and constant new demands have become the main program of Solidarity. In the course of the strikes of August, for instance, 18 demands were raised in the Warszawa metallurgical plant. Since then, in somewhat more than 2 months, their number has increased to 520! And this plant does not represent an isolated case. It is startling that the question of the co-creation of values that would meet the demands is somehow escaping the attention of the new trade unions. In addition, many Solidarity leaders--perhaps to remain in line with Walesa--are not willing to exert influence on raising working morale. As soon as the government, state and economic bodies say that production, which has declined greatly, must be boosted, many Solidarity leaders either turn a deaf ear or go into opposition. Do the new trade unions have a clear idea how to enhance the position of the working people as the managers of their country?

Trade unions around the world wage a persistent and often difficult struggle for workers to have jobs. The largest strikes in the capitalist countries are proclaimed to prevent enterpreneurs from dismissing honest workers. The most valiant manifestations of the solidarity of the workers movement have been recorded in the struggle for bread and jobs, for the elimination of unemployment. How can the "program" of some leaders of the new trade unions in Szczecin who publicly speak in favor of the existence of "unemployment of part of the society" hold their ground in light of these militant traditions!? Nowhere in the world shall we find among revolutionary trade unions a similar recipe. [paragraph continues]

When some leaders of the new Polish trade unions today preach the same as advocates of private capitalist enterprise, whose interests are they protecting under the cloak of trade unions?

The question is not merely rhetorical. It will be necessary to give an answer to it to the Polish working people themselves.

Relationship to 'People's Power' Questioned

AU301636 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent: "TRYBUNA LUDU: Against Evocation of Mistrust and Tension; Elementary Question]

[Excerpt] From R. Wojna's article it stems that at the sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees the party aktiv assessed the activity of the so-called new trade unions in different ways, a matter that reflects the variegated experience but also the varying views on the work of the people who are creating the new trade unions. In other words, at the head of the trade unions there are also people who do not enjoy trust. One of the reasons is that they belittle and even plainly disparage all that which has been done in Poland in the past decade and in the 36 years of people's system in general. Unfortunately, by their demagoguery they carry away some and disorient others. They are intentionally evoking mistrust and tension.

M. Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and POLYTYKA chief editor, writes: "Today, a part of the public is ready to applaud anyone who with elan, without judging the words, sharply criticizes the recent past and present...everything was bad...when a person hears and reads such views," Rakowski continues, "he would like to shout--people, wake up! It is not like that. It was also a decade of moving into new apartments, of the buildup of the automobile industry, of mass tourism, the prestige of the country has increased in Europe as well as worldwide, it was a decade of the modernization not only of industry but also of the everyday life of millions of people."

However, it is typical that it is precisely that which some of the leaders of the so-called new trade unions do not want to see and hear. Let us add that to them the entire socialist past of Poland is one big black stain. In an atmosphere of demagoguery and emotions even otherwise honest people easily succumb to such a view.

The party of the Polish communists faces a difficult task now. This also arises from the quoted article by R. Wojna, who does not conceal that not all members are accepting the resolution of the sixth Central Committee session quite unequivocally. The author stresses the need for a thoroughly considered way to implement the leading role of the party--also in relation to the new trade unions. And in that connection he asks: In what manner is that new trade union movement, with its new form and new content, to be linked with the entire system of people's power?

That is the elementary question of present day Polish political life.

CHNOUPEK SEES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD301302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and topical problems of current international development.

POLEDNIK, KABRHELOVA RECEIVE HUNGARY'S ERDEI

LD301414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Edit Laszlo Erdei, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the chairman of the State Council of Hungarian women, in the presence of Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women. They discussed the topical tasks of the women's movement in the realization of the policy of both fraternal parties.

SLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER GREGOR RECEIVES ROMANIA'S PATON

LD301352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Jan Gregor, deputy Slovak premier in Bratislava today received Ion Paton, Romanian deputy premier, who is attending the 12th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation held in Czechoslovakia. Both representatives discussed topical questions of economic cooperation to date and possibilities for deepening it in the future.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA

LD301934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassadors, Marian Masaryk to the Republic of Colombia, and Frantisek Koutecky to the Republic of Nicaragua, in Prague today. Both are commencing their diplomatic offices.

HANZEL CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONAISM

AU310952 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Second and last part of Miroslav Hanzel article: "The Nationality Question in the Current Political and Ideological Struggles; Internationalism--A Higher Quality"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Contrary to nationalism, proletarian internationalism represents an objective law governing social development, according to which the workers class of any country whatsoever may admittedly overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie and build a socialist system by its own force alone; however, it can do this only in alliance with, and with the support of, the workers class of other countries.

Thus, proletarian internationalism represents an international union of workers and working people in the fight for socialism, peace, democracy and equal rights among nations. It is an expression of the unity of interests of the workers class and the working people of all countries in the fight against the common enemy, against international imperialism and exploitation. At the same time it is the expression of their joint aims: to build a socialist and communist society; and it is the expression of the unity of their class consciousness and Marxist-Leninist ideology, which is an ideology of friendship and fraternal coexistence of nations and nationalities.

Two Facets of the Understanding of Patriotism

The falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism and the enemies of real socialism are striving to prove that the communist movement and its historic aims contradict national interests and the patriotism of the working masses.

This claim contradicts historic reality. Marxism-Leninism regards patriotism as one of the deepest sentiments found in individual nations. But according to Leninist understanding, the terms fatherland and patriotism have different social contents in different historic periods.

That is why, in a society divided into classes, it is impossible to expect a uniform and equal attitude to the existing political, cultural and social environment--that is, an attitude regarded by the bourgeois ideology as "true patriotism."

A New, Higher Quality

Under the conditions of the victory of the workers class there emerged, and continues to develop, the socialist patriotism which--in view of the substantially new nature of economic, political and social relationships--is qualitatively different from all other forms of patriotism. At the same time it is vitally linked with the most valuable and progressive traditions of the past.

UNDER SOCIALIST HISTORIC CONDITIONS, PATRIOTISM AND LOVE FOR ONE'S FATHERLAND ACQUIRE NEW CONTENTS. THEY REPRESENT, FIRST AND FOREMOST, LOVE FOR AND DEVOTION TO THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE HISTORIC FORCES WHICH WE MUST THANK IN THE FIRST PLACE FOR OUR LIBERATION FROM THE YOKE OF CAPITALISM--THE SOVIET UNION, AS WELL AS THE CPCZ, THE LEADING FORCE OF OUR SOCIALIST NATIONS.

Socialist patriotism also contains our firm resolve to defend the socialist achievements of our fatherland against the reactionary efforts of foreign anticommunism, against vestiges of antisocialist and rightwing-opportunist forces in our country; to strive for close friendship and cooperation with the states of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union at the head.

An Inseparable Part of the World Outlook

It can be said that proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism are inseparable parts of the world outlook of the workers class. These principles have penetrated so deeply into the minds of class-conscious workers and working people that today they inseparably belong to the socialist morale.

The solution of the nationalist question in Socialist Czechoslovakia is a scientific and practical political verification of the correct nature of Marxist-Leninist understanding. THE IDEAS OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM HAVE ASSERTED THEMSELVES AS THE CEMENT OF SOCIALIST PATRIOTISM, EQUALLY FELT FOR THEIR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND BY CZECHS, SLOVAKS AND OTHER NATIONALITIES, UNITED IN THE COMMON ENDEAVOR TO BUILD AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

The CSSR's active cooperation in CEMA is also based on the principles of socialist internationalism; it represents a logical objective process of international socialist division of work. And this division logically follows from the identical substance of the social and economic system of socialist countries, from the common class contents of their state power, from the ties binding together their aims and interests in the fight for socialism and communism, and from common Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The inevitable and inseparable part and parcel of the current class struggle is also the military defense of the socialist community of nations against the aggressive, militarist forces of imperialism. This task is ensured by the Warsaw Pact, which represents the socialist military alliance as a new form of socialist internationalism. It is natural that this pact is the target of systematic attacks by the bourgeois and opportunist enemies of real socialism.

This alliance with the Soviet Union at the head ensures the maintenance of peace, which is so necessary for implementing the plans of socialist construction. Because, as G. Husak stated, "COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION FORMS THE BASIC GUARANTEES OF OUR FATHERLAND'S NATIONAL LIBERTY AND STATE INDEPENDENCE, OF ITS CERTAINTIES AND SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENTS."

The historical successes of the CPCZ's policy in the domestic and foreign sphere were made possible by its Marxist-Leninist attitude in solving the basic questions of the life of our socialist fatherland.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA URGES OFFENSIVE AGAINST ABUSE OF OFFICE

AU301648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Management and Personal Relations"; capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] It is the task of ranking personnel to carry to the workplaces the party's tasks in building a socialist society. The working people see in ranking personnel representatives of the party, representatives and officials of our society's managerial sphere. That is why it is essential that the ranking personnel at all levels gain and retain the working people's trust: through a professional approach to and solution of tasks, through a political approach to all issues and problems but also through their human qualities, their attitude toward the working people. They will scarcely gain trust by delegating tasks in writing from behind their office desk. Neither an occasional speech at an annual meeting or other public event will do because a speech full of facts and figures will hardly enable the people to form an opinion about the person who is their chief.

For ranking personnel, gaining the working people's trust is not an extra task performed when there is time left after ensuring the planned tasks but an obligation stemming logically from the planned tasks. WHERE THERE IS NO TRUST--let us stress, mutual trust--THERE IS NO COOPERATION. That must be realized by everyone, no matter what office he holds.

Recently we conducted a discussion and polemics with young people from the youth collectives of the Bratislava Slovnaft enterprise. They voiced an idea that is directly connected with our topic. They said that they feel deeply a lack of meetings with the plant's ranking personnel. They realize that they are busy performing many often unpostponable tasks, but still, they would like to speak face to face with those who supervise them, not officially and impersonally but in an informal, businesslike and frank--in a comradely manner. We believe that such meetings would--apart from their ideological and educational importance--also contribute to getting to know each other. It is important that the managerial sphere should know the working people's immediate views and the other way around. That is a way of facilitating the development of spontaneous cooperation.

Deplorably, we must frankly admit that stabilization of cadres, for which we strive so much, yields in some cases opposite results than envisaged. That applies precisely to the sphere about which we speak today. It is true of those managerial workers who have for yeras not been working on themselves and have succumbed to complacency. They believe that they know personal relations perfectly, that--let us say--10 years in their office entitle them to declare that they "know the people." They forget, however, that people are evolving, working on themselves and that a different situation at the workplace gradually comes about than the one persisting in the preconception of the "complacent" ranking employee. Among such ranking personnel we can also find warped characters who evidently justify their conduct as follows: "I have already done enough for others, from now on I shall be working for myself." Such an approach to one's office is unsocialist, immoral and can be characterized as abuse of office. We do not have to explain what destructive effect it has on thinking of the collective.

In isolated cases we witness (judging also from letters addressed to the editorial office) that a ranking employee, instead of cementing relationships at the workplace, himself erodes them and profits from it. And not a few ranking employees use for their decision-making such sources of information as "corridor gossip" or informers, the network of which they sometimes organize themselves. It goes without saying that this is no way of gaining respect and trust among honest people. The ranking employee who underrates or erodes personal relations often devotes great attention to them--but in a different sense than required. He bases his authority on servile adulators and dubious individuals. He surrounds himself with people with many a transgression or flaw in their past and protects them because he knows that they will then cover him. His favorites are people with contacts, with influential family members. As for other people, he overlooks, ignores and tolerates them. Such ranking employees do not have a place in our socialist society. And still, sometimes situations and relations come about in which some people poison the atmosphere and spread a negative personal example.

The only option is to create an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward such methods of managerial work in the area of personal relations. Party bodies and organizations must take the offensive in dealing with such cases and also openly pillory those who give cover to such types of people or who even push them.

LENART CHAIRS SESSION OF SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM

LD302048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic voiced at its meeting in Bratislava today full support for the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the CPSL Central Committee. Under the chairmanship of its Chairman Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, the Presidium voiced the conviction that all organs and organizations of the National Front will welcome the 16th party congress with tasks fulfilled and with fresh working deeds and that their pre-congress activity will become an indivisible part of the construction of a developed socialist society.

BENO ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN BRNO

LD301930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The chairmen of party organizations in engineering plants throughout our republic met in Brno today at a seminar on reinforcing the influence of party organizations on the economy. The participants are discussing the demanding nature of party work especially in the current period of preparation of the seventh 5-year plan, the participation of the working people in the formation of the plan and the tasks stemming from the proposals for the improvement of the system of planned management of the economy. At the end of the seminar, Makulas Beno, member of the secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, reviewed the results of the meeting. He also discussed a number of theoretical and practical questions regarding the right of control in enterprises.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL DEBATE ON PREPARATORY TALKS REPORTED

LD291817 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 29 Oct (CTK)--The tenth plenary session of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, which opened on Tuesday to [words indistinct] trade union tasks in the period of preparations for the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, continued on Wednesday with a debate.

The debate, in which 39 speakers took the floor, confirmed that trade unionists have understood the realistic assessment of the situation and results [word indistinct] by the 18th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and are ready to play an active role in preparations for the 16th congress.

The session adopted a resolution inter alia calling on all trade unionists to prove once more by their socialist commitment and creative effort that the revolutionary trade union movement is the chief support of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the construction of advanced socialist society.

FALL HARVEST FIGURES ON PROGRESS ACHIEVED

AU211030 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary] The following figures indicate in percent the progress achieved in the regions of the Czech lands in the harvest of corn and gathering of potatoes and sugar beets by 12 October:

Region:	Corn for Silage:	Late Potatoes:	Sugar Beets:
Central Bohemian	88.9	75.8	20.9
South Bohemian	97.7	75.0	no figure
West Bohemian	93.1	72.3	no figure
North Bohemian	81.5	82.4	35.0
East Bohemian	92.0	77.0	23.6
South Moravian	96.8	80.0	15.2
North Moravian	96.8	71.1	17.8

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION IN PRAGUE--A consultative group of the SED Central Committee led by Klaus Sorgenicht,head of a SED Central Committee department, arrived in Prague on 13 October. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Karel Kovar, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, left for Ulaanbaatar on 13 October. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING SRV MINISTER--Tran Duong, SRV minister and director of the State Bank, arrived in the CSSR on 20 October, and was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. The meeting was attended by Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR state bank. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING SFRY DELEGATION--An official delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference led by Jovo Ugrcic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, arrived in Prague on 20 October at the invitation of the CSSR National Front. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

VISITING RSFSR MINISTER--Aleksey Nikolayev, RSFSR minister of the construction and utilization of roads, arrived in Prague on 20 October at the invitation of CSSR Transportation Minister Vladimir Blazek. They will discuss issues connected with the construction and maintaince of roads and cooperation between their countries' planning organizations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

FRUIT, VEGETABLE SHORTFALL--Because of unfavorable weather, the shortfall in this year's deliveries of fruit and vegetables to the CSSR market will amount to 37,000 and 97,170 tons respectively. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

CZECH SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT--By 15 October sugar refineries in the Czech Socialist Republic had procured 820,004 tons of sugar beets. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

POTATO HARVEST--To date, potatoes in the CSSR have been gathered from 85.8 percent of the planted area--from 84.9 percent in the Czech lands and from 87.9 percent in Slovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PLANNED ATTACK ON HOFFMANN

DPA Report

LD311014 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] East Berlin, 31 Oct (DPA)--The GDR Foreign Ministry denies today Western press reports about an alleged planned attack on GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman. A ministry spokesman told DPA that these reports in papers in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin "were lies from A to Z, and are considered by us as a wholesale calumny."

DIE WELT reported today on rumors circulating in Berlin according to which a special staff set up by the GDR State Security Service was carrying out an investigation in connection with an attack on Hoffman. Six members of the National People's Army had been arrested. They had planned the attack before the festivities of the GDR's founding in October.

DIE WELT Report

DW310954 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article Signed W.K.: "Was General Hoffman To Be Assassinated]

[Text] Berlin--Rumors concerning investigations carried out by a special staff of the State Security Service in the "GDR" Defense Ministry have caused a sensation in Berlin political circles. According to unofficial reports from East Berlin, six members of the National People's Army (NVA) have been arrested. Reportedly they have been charged with having planned an attempt on the life of Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman (SED) prior to the festivities on the occasion of the GDR's founding anniversary in October. But, the reports say, this happened prior to the appearance of the army general. Reportedly the main department for investigation in the Ministry for State Security (MFS) in East Berlin has been tasked with the investigation. According to this information the dragnet for possible additional unknown supporters also covers the headquarters of the armed forces in the small town of Straussberg on the eastern outskirts of Berlin in Mark Brandenburg. The main Department for Investigations in the Ministry of State Security according to Western findings, is located on the premises of a subterranean former pre-trial detention facility of the State Security Service in Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen.

Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman will be 70 years old in November. He has repeatedly put in public appearances in the past few weeks. The skilled mechanic from Manneheim is feared in the armed forces as the "ideological steel broom," members of the National People's Army who have escaped to the West report.

It did not harm the career of the old communist that in the 1936-1937 Spanish civil war he was a member of the staff of Zaisser, the state security minister overthrown by SED boss Walter Ulbricht in 1953. Hoffman took charge of the Defense Ministry in 1960 and soon thereafter organized the military preparations for the construction of the wall in Berlin.

DPA: MUECKENBERGER SAYS 'OPPOSITION' TRYING TO PENETRATE POLAND

LD311058 Hamburg DPA in German 1024 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (DPA)--The leading role of the communists in Poland is in the SED's view exposed to a number of dangers--from "so-called civil rights exponents to criminal elements."

Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED Central Party Control Commission, said at a party meeting in Erfurt--according to Information Bureau West today--that the "opposition" was trying to penetrate the socialist countries' "weakest spot." He was doing this "with the aim of undermining the leading position of the party and working class, as only recently was the case with our allies in Poland, to destroy the unity of the people and to bring about in the first instance a transition to a reform policy in the social democratic sense in order to reverse the building of socialism."

Mueckenberger, who is a member of the Politburo, continued that the "opposition" also made use of "antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces." According to Information Bureau West this political agreement is being disseminated in a number of SED membership meetings and in enterprises in order to convince them of the necessity of restrictions on private travel between the GDR and Poland. Information Bureau West notes that at these meetings party functionaries make no secret of the fact that the situation in Poland must be assessed as "most serious" and that the consequences of the events cannot be foreseen.

PRESS REPORTS ON POLISH-SOVIET TALKS

LD311024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0214 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] East Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN)--In their foreign-political sections the newspapers report on the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow. It is emphasized that the leading representatives of both countries have expressed their determination to safeguard and to strengthen the unbreakable fraternal ties linking both peoples. The papers stress that the participants of the meeting condemn the attempts by certain imperialist circles tc carry out subversive activities against socialist Poland and to interfere in its affairs.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON RAILROAD IN WEST BERLIN

AU302110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 2

["New Criminal Destruction of German Railroad Installations in West Berlin"]

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--Criminal elements in West Berlin last weekend continued their purposeful attacks aimed at destroying installations and equipment of the German railroads. Thus massive vandalization occurred at the rapid transit railway stations, situated in West Berlin, of Sonnenallee, Koellnische Heide and Dueppel. A large number of window panes were broken, lamps, direction indicators and loudspeaker installations were destroyed and the interiors of office buildings were wrecked. On 18 October 1980 the GDR Foreign Ministry had sharply protested similar incidents and demanded that the West Berlin Senat take effective measures to prevent such criminal attacks on installations of the German railroads.

Since the chain of such attacks has now continued further, it must be said that not only have the responsible West Berlin authorities failed to take the required measures to stop the activities of the criminal elements, but statements of leading West Berlin representatives in the past few days are even apt to encourage such elements in their activities.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG BORDER VIOLATORS

West Berliner Detained

AU301440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 October 1980, Berlin (West) resident Harry Nitschke refused to submit to the regular border crossing procedure, displayed a rowdy-like behavior and impeded the border control forces on duty. Nitschke was taken into custody, investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued.

Grevesmuehlen Violation

AU301445 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 October 1980 a man violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. The border violator was arrested. He is not in possession of identity papers. According to his own statements, he is FRG citizen Manfred Gaul. He was handed over to the competent GDR organs for verifying his identity and examining the circumstances of the border violation.

Drewitz Transit Violation

AU301439 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs on 25 October 1980 caught red-handed and arrested residents of Berlin (West) Dieter-Manfred Friedrich and Hannelore Roehl at the Drewitz border crossing point. Within the framework of gang-like organized trafficking in human beings, they had attempted to smuggle several foreign citizens from Berlin (West) into the FRG. The VW Caravan used for the trafficking, with official registration B-U 5240, was impounded. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants issued.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON 'NEO-NAZI' ACTIVITIES IN FRG

AU301424 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 28 October on page 6 carries a 1,200-word ADN report entitled "Facts and Documents From Daily Life in the FRG: Organized Neo-Nazism Can Develop Openly; Increasing International Concern About Machinations of Neo-Nazi Groups." The report points out the increasing international concern about the activities of various neo-Nazi groups in the FRG, as well as the fact that "the FRG authorities, for the protection of the constitution, have registered an increase in the neofascist potential and a tendency to use terrorist methods of violence in 1980, but are trying at the same time to play down the dangers stemming from these forces and cover up their cause."

The report names the member organizations of the so-called "old rightwing," of the "national-freedom rightwing," and of militant neofascist organizations and their main publications in the FRG. It describes their activities and connections which involve almost all West European countries as well as the United States and Canada. The report notes that "the most intensive relations exist with (Gary Rex Lauck), who lives in the United States, as an official of the 'National Socialist Party of America'" and who in turn supports neo-Nazi activities in the FRG.

The report concludes by stressing the support given to neo-Nazi organizations by FRG revanchist organizations, by extreme rightist publicists and by organizations such as the "Society for Human Rights."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT' BY BULGARIA'S TODOROV

Meeting With Honecker

LD301644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Thursday Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria, for a friendly talk.

The two men paid tribute to the successful and dynamic development of all-round fraternal relations between the parties, state organs, social organizations and the peoples of the two countries.

Erich Honecker and Stanko Todorov rated highly the state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states. In accordance with the agreements of 1977 and 1979 this cooperation is developing steadily more closely and is creating a firm foundation for mutual coordination of the plan tasks in the 5-year plan 1981-85.

In discussing international problems the two men emphasized the importance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. This is all the more the case since the imperialist confrontation course has heightened the international situation. Imperialism's efforts to achieve military superiority and to stoke the arms race has to be resolutely countered.

In this connection Erich Honecker and Stanko Todorov stressed the constructive proposals submitted by the recent meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Pact states. [passage indistinct]

Berlin War Memorials Visit

LD301246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0830 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, on Thursday morning honored the memory of the fallen Soviet heroes and the victims of fascism and militarism.

At the crypt of the memorial to the fallen Soviet soldiers in Berlin-Treptow and at the Unter den Linden monument for the victims of fascism and militarism, wreaths were laid by the Bulgarian statesman, who is on a friendship visit to the GDR.

Industrial Site Visit

LD301832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Working people of the Elektroprojekt and Anlagenbau in Berlin-Marzahn gave a cordial welcome on Thursday to the GDR and Bulgarian premiers, Willi Stoph and Stanko Todorov.

Meeting With Journalists

LD301745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria is developing successfully, offering excellent opportunities for the further deepening in the interest of the two peoples. This was noted in Berlin on Thursday by the prime ministers of the two countries, Willi Stoph and Stanko Todorov, in a talk with journalists from the GDR and Bulgaria.

Stanko Todorov said: "We have both noted that the cooperation between our two socialist fraternal countries, as part of our general cooperation within CEMA as well as within the organization of the Warsaw Pact, has developed successfully."

Willi Stoph emphasized the full agreement with Stanko Todorov's remarks. He added that the two sides discussed international questions in which once again their full agreement on all international questions, which confront the world at present, was expressed.

Talks End, Communique Drafted

LD301300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--The official talks between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, were concluded on Thursday morning in Berlin. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers signed minutes of the talks delineating realization of the [as received] in the "program for the further implementation and expansion of the main directions" of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which was agreed upon in November 1979 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

A communique was concluded on the friendship visit by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

Departure 30 Oct

LD301646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, ended his friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon. He was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

KAEUBLER COMMENTS ON DANGERS INVOLVED IN FALSE NUCLEAR ALARMS

DW301542 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1116 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The U.S. Congress in Washington last night presented a study disclosing that in the past 1 and 1/2 years alone 151 false nuclear alarms were triggered by the computerized U.S. air warning system at the respective military staffs and units. Horst Kaeubler reports the details.

How close are we to nuclear war? You will certainly have asked yourselves this question, dear listeners, when the U.S. Strategic Air Command in Colorado Springs triggered a nuclear alarm recently, when the radar screens in the underground bunkers seemed to show Soviet missiles approaching the United States. But before the missile silos in the Middle West of the United States opened, the military found out that they had erroneously fed a simulated missile attack on the United States into the computers.

But it turns out now that such fatal errors exposing mankind to the danger of nuclear catastrophe are anything but rare in the Pentagon's strategic command centers. The U.S. Senate Defense Committee issued a congressional report in Washington which proves that Pentagon's military advance warning system and its highly sensitive sensors do not provide safe and reliable information about threats to the U.S. airspace.

In the past 18 months the U.S. Strategic Air Command triggered as many as 3,703 false nuclear alarms. What the advance warning posts of the Pentagon thought were Soviet intercontinental missiles approaching the United States when they read the signals of the sensors was nothing but atmospherics, earth eruptions, plane crashes and forest fires.

The Senate report describes 151 of these false nuclear alarms as very grave, because they might have constituted a potential danger to the United States. Four of these false alarms are considered alarming in the Congressional report, because they started the mechanism of putting into action lethal nuclear arms in the scope of a so-called U.S. retaliatory strike against the Soviet Union.

Senator Mark Hatfield who was one of the authors of the report makes no bones about the fact that the alarm situations produced by the Pentagon's Strategic Air Command could have triggered nuclear war as a result of an error for which the command was responsible, without the United States being threatened. The Senate report sets objectionable accents not only with regard to the risky situations which mankind has been confronted with in the past 18 months. The alarming question poses itself as to what the future will hold for us.

The United States has not yet ratified SALT II which constitutes the basis for further drastic agreements, reducing the nuclear arms race and banishing the danger of war. Washington has developed a new military strategy instead, the Presidential Directive 59, which allows for limited nuclear wars. Does this development together with the attempt to restore nuclear superiority not involve, more than anything else, the risk of fatal panic reactions? This question poses itself all the more if we read in the Senate report now published in Washington that false nuclear alarms cannot be ruled out in the future either as long as the Pentagon's advance warning system is not equipped with safety systems eliminating fatal errors like those in the past.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION

LD302040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR defense minister today received for a working session a military delegation from Mozambique headed by Defense Minister Lt Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande. The delegation is on a 2-day visit to the GDR.

During the cordial meeting, Army General Heinz Hoffmann emphasized, that relations between the two states, and their parties and armies, on the basis of the friendship treaty of February 1979, were developing quickly and fruitfully.

Lt Gen Chipande reported on the Mozambique people's and soldiers' efforts in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, national independence and social progress. He paid tribute to the solidarity of the GDR and its armed forces and thanked the GDR for its active support. The friendship and cooperation with the GDR, results of the anti-imperialist fight, are rooted deeply in the hearts of Mozambique's workers, and have deepened further during the past 2 years.

HONECKER TOASTS MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES IN BERLIN

AU302121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council and National Defense Council chairman, at a reception for military academy graduates in Berlin on 27 October 1980]

[Text] Dear comrades, today cordial congratulations and moving words of thanks have been expressed here, and solemn pledges have been made. This deeply touches us, and proves to us anew that the SED, as everywhere in our country, has exceedingly able and passionate fighters on the important front of socialist national defense.

I, too, dear comrade graduates, would like to congratulate you from the bottom of my heart, to convey to you the thanks of the party-state leadership and my personal thanks. We are firmly convinced that all of you are determined and ready to give to the socialist worker-peasant state everything within your power.

The sound training results which Comrade Army General Heinz Hoffmann was able to report take their worthy place in the imposing results we have achieved in preparation for the 10th SED Congress in all spheres of our social life.

Especially on a day like today, everyone will be aware of one truth that involves a special responsibility: The comprehensive means for the armed protection of socialism, including the basic and advanced training of highly qualified military specialists of the workers class at modern educational institutions, are paid for by millions of working people at enterprises, institutions and laboratories belonging now and forever to the people, owing to the protection of the National People's Army [NVA] of our GDR.

These means are created by the workers and engineers in the great Soviet country, in the industrial enterprises and scientific institutions of our allied countries. Under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties the working people organize the increase in economic achievements and at the same time their reliable military protection. Just as the working people are creating the preconditions for constantly higher material and cultural living standards and for the defense of socialism, so will the soldiers of the GDR, at the side of the glorious Soviet armed forces and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, make their contribution so that the policy aimed at the prosperity of the people can be continued in peacetime despite all enemy action, so that new successes can constantly be won for our cause.

To safeguard peace and socialist achievements against the growing dangers from the world of monopoly capital, to safeguard them with people and weapons that leave the politicians of aggression and the blitz war strategists in the NATO bloc no chance of a military success--that is the great responsibility of the coming years. The members of the socialist armed forces have been entrusted with this responsibility by the workers class and its revolutionary party, and it is also placed on your shoulders, comrade graduates.

At no time in history has the working class occupied itself with the craft of war out of sheer pleasure in arms, let alone because of any penchant for killing. It was because it was left no other choice in its struggle with the class enemy, with the exploiters and their apparatus of power, that the revolutionary workers class thoroughly learned the theory and practice of the armed struggle, and also successfully applied it. We are at present again in such a situation.

Certain circles of U.S. imperialism and its closest NATO partners, especially of the FRG, call for a rallying of forces against socialism and against international detente. They urge a return to the cold war and they imagine themselves capable of suffocating the community of socialist states and the national liberation movements both through the flames of local conflicts and through the smoldering fires of counterrevolutionary attacks, and of forcing them to retreat. However, they must and will learn, as they have done so often before, that the wheel of world history cannot be turned back since the Red October of 1917. The would-be conquerors should know that we will unmask their plans in the future, too, and that we will create at all times reliable guarantees against their implementation.

There are some in the FRG who complain that we do not alter our enemy picture of imperialism. They obviously confuse cause and effect. Because of imperialism has not changed its agressive nature, we have not the slightest reason for any alterations. Rather, the imperialist policy of confrontation, for reasons of sheer humanism, emphatically reminds us always to exercise the necessary vigilance. [as published]

An Aggressor Would Be Without Any Chance

Of course, we do not regard the Bundeswehr as a super army. However, it is certainly not a night watchmen's organization, but the best-armed, most thoroughly trained and most rabidly anticommunist-drilled armed force of NATO in Europe.

That is why we reply to the threatening development in the imperialist camp not only with the political and economic strengthening of our country and coordinated foreign policy activities of the Warsaw Pact for safeguarding peace, but at the same time with increased defense efforts. The enemies of socialism must not at any time be militarily stronger than we. Should they intend to unleash a war against socialism in Europe, they would be bound to fail owing to the striking power of the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies.

We are certain of that--not because we have or want to have more weapons and soldiers, but because in our armies there are better fighters, socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists, uniformly oriented and trained in accordance with the findings of the Marxist-Leninist military science, led by the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries. The Joint Armed Forces can defeat any aggressor, because they are defending the most just and noble cause in the world, the fatherland of the working people, the socialist community, the homeland towns and villages, the happy life of the children, women, mothers and fathers, a life without exploitation and oppression. They are defending socialism and peace, now and forever.

Revolutionary Vigilance Is Being Strengthened

That is a great social and humanist responsibility. To make every member of the National People's Army and of our border troops aware of this responsibility, and to ensure that such awareness is always kept up--that is what I beg you to regard as your first and foremost task in any future function. You should constantly prepare for this ideopolitical education task which requires a clear-cut class position, much knowledge and skill and just as much heart. To succeed in this respect is the decisive prerequisite for high effectiveness of any political and military training, of any leadership of the people and collectives entrusted to you.

Always keep in mind that work with the people, which is your most important party duty, is no less in need of the latest findings of science. They include Marxist-Leninist philosophy and extend as far as social psychology. Last but not least the work comprises personal dedication, the mastering of sophisticated weapon's systems and mastering the art of war.

Our most important productive force, and our most important fighting force were, are and always will be the people. I want to recommend to you particularly urgently to follow this Leninist legacy. For, it is precisely the course on which we consistently raise our country's defense strength, revolutionary vigilance and readiness for defense of all armed organs, and on which we will always be stronger than any enemy of socialism.

In this sense I wish you, comrade graduates, happiness and success in your future work, and you and your families good health and well-being.

Dear comrades, let us drink to the health of our graduates, the National People's Army and the other armed organs of the GDR, the soldiers, officers and generals of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact participating states, to the always safely protected life of our working people and of the fraternal peoples:

To your health, dear comrades!

CPCZ'S FOJTIK ADDRESSES EAST BERLIN THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

AU301204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 80 p 3

["From" the speech by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at an international scientific conference in Berlin, held on 20-24 October 1980: "United in the Struggle for Peace, Social Progress and Socialism"--date not specified]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ delegation I would like to thank the SED Central Committee and the editorial staff of problems of peace and socialism for organizing this meeting and for the invitation to Berlin, the capital of the GDR, renowned for its hospitality and the careful organization of international conferences.

Such meetings provide an opportunity for an exchange of views and experiences among fraternal parties, and are a suitable platform for verifying and forming Marxist-Leninist standpoints on important events and problems of our time.

We have attentively followed the comprehensive and fundamental speech by Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee. We have also been impressed by the thorough and creative speech by Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, head of the CPSU Central Committee delegation, and by other speeches. We fully identify with ideas stressing our joint obligation: To do the utmost for further expanding and consolidating the anti-imperialist front of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world; and to persistently seek new ways of uniting the main currents of the imperialist front--world socialism, the workers movement in advanced capitalist states and the national liberation movement.

This is a path that ensures the further natural development of mankind, and its future free of misery, in true freedom and democracy. It is the only path of preventing the aggressive imperialist groupings from unleashing a thermonuclear war.

The reactionary forces of imperialism are trying by all means to keep secret their criminal designs and to confuse the world public by raising a hue and cry about a threat to the world posed by communism, particularly about the alleged "Soviet military threat." That is nothing new. But recently these forces began to insanely step up anti-Soviet hysteria, attacks on the socialist community and all kinds of anticommunist campaigns. They are unleashing true psychological warfare. In this they deploy the entire propaganda machinery at their disposal, which they furnish with new technology and cadres. At variance with commonsense and previously recognized norms they began to subordinate to this propaganda diplomacy, international economic and trade relations, contacts among scientists and artists and--as Carter's absurd, failed boycott of the Moscow Olympics has shown--even sports. It is a direct attack on detente, especially on the agreements concluded in Helsinki 5 years ago.

It is our view that it is necessary to act against this onslaught of world reaction as resolutely as possible and to proceed as united as possible, realizing that the attacks against us are prudently coordinated and guided by people of Brzezinski's ilk, who are backed by the most powerful forces of American imperialism and its military-industrial complex. In the struggle for the truth of socialism there should not be any wavering or hesitation anywhere. The class enemy uses everything against us which he believes might help him--the most cynical demagogy, grossest slander, lies and half-truths. Nowadays he increasingly relies on the testimonies of so-called authentic witnesses of the deformations of socialism, that means of all kinds of renegades of socialism, frustrated careerists, revisionists "from the right" and "from the left" and even overt traitors. [paragraph continues]

The Czechoslovak people, our socialist homeland--to cite our case--does not have any more inveterate enemies today than the people who in 1968 presented themselves as 100 percent "patriots" (with the mission to revive socialism "on the national soil") and who, after the defeat of the counterrevolution, as an authentic proof ex post facto, let themselves be hired into the services of the bourgeois West. I have in mind people like [former Czechoslovak television director] Pelikan, [former CPCZ Central Committee secretary] Mlynar, [journalist and chess grandmaster] Pachman and [former socialist party functionary] Lobl, who are serving in emigration both rightwing social democrats and West German revanchists.

The world revolutionary process, the central point of which is the struggle between the two main social systems of this century--socialism and capitalism--develops irresistably. No matter how complicated, full of contradictions and uneven this development may be, the global correlation of forces is permanently changing in favor of socialism and its allies, in favor of the forces of revolution and social progress. It is a law-governed process. Its irreversible nature is also demonstrated by the deepening general crisis of capitalism.

The new stage of this crisis bring with it, however, also some new dangers, especially in the form of the activation of rightwing reactionary forces. That is also undeniably reflected in the enhanced adventurous militaristic course of the United States in the international arena, in its attempt to create and maintain flashpoints of tension in the world, about which B.N. Ponomarev spoke so aptly. All that should prompt us to increase vigilance and also sharpen the class view of present developments in the world. Everyone who cherishes the cause of peace and social progress must be seriously alarmed by the U.S. administration's nervous and sometimes utterly unpredictable conduct, by its evoking of all kinds of pretexts for reinforcing the American military presence on all continents, by the impudence with which Carter built special intervention troops--allegedly to defend "U.S. vital interests ANYWHERE in the world." The very existence of those troops poses a threat to all nations longing for real freedom and independence. It is an arrogant legalization of the American right to military intervention, meant to directly support counterrevolution. It is, by the way, part of the global strategy aimed at gaining military superiority for the United States, at establishing positions from which American imperialism would be able to dictate its will to all countries.

There are, fortunately, limits to this militaristic course of the United States. Standing fully in its way are the Soviet Union, the countries associated in the defensive military alliance of the Warsaw Pact, and other peace-loving anti-imperialist forces. All the more persistently imperialism, therefore, tries to seek new, more cunning methods of undermining the unity of the ranks of anti-imperialist fighters, sowing discord and distrust among them, driving wedges between them, inciting and unleashing nationalistic passions, and isolating individual parties and countries of the socialist system and states that have liberated themselves from the centuries-old yoke of colonialism and want to build a new life in independence. An ominous and highly dangerous and harmful role is being played in those plans of imperialism by the Chinese hegemonists.

Divide and rule. Such has always been the policy of imperialism. Its present representatives are faithfully clinging to it. That is why their propaganda is trying to discredit, in every way, in the eyes of the masses everything that documents the strength of and the need for a resolute, class-oriented internationalist course of action, and mutual creative use of the experiences of individual revolutionary sections, their cooperation and mutual support. The fraternal assistance that was and is being extended to the countries that decided to embark on the path of noncapitalist development after their liberation from colonialism is a thorn in their side. It is precisely this assistance--no matter which sector it concerns, economy, health care, education, training of cadres or the defense of accomplished gains--which proves the superiority of the new relations based on mutual respect and trust, the viability of the idea of international solidarity.

It is an outright paradox and is utterly absurd when someone attacks this assistance from the positions of some sort of a protection of abstract principles of sovereignty and independence. Yesterday's colonizers and present-day neocolonizers, usurpers and oppressors, used to drowning in blood even the slightest resistance of the masses, to responding to their demands with ruthless violence (a violence hallowed, moreover, with theories on superior and inferior races and entire nations, whose extermination was presented as some sort of an inevitable toll to the civilizing mission) are all of a sudden on the alert. They are concerned about the sovereignty and independence of those whom they had enslaved for centuries.

It is precisely the socialist states which consistently assert strict respect for the sovereignty of all countries and fundamentally and permanently oppose interference in the internal affairs of any country. Revolutions--national, democratic or socialist--are a consequence of processes that have their objective foundation in the law-governed nature of social developments. That is also why we consider the export of counter-revolution, the instigation and organization of subversive, sabotage or even terrorist acts against states that grew out of popular movements, a crime. Such a crime is also the undeclared war waged by American imperialism and Chinese chauvinists against the Afghan revolution. Acts of this kind, plotted by the espionage agencies of the imperialist countries, especially by the infamous CIA, represent the grossest form of imperialist interference, which is at variance with international norms governing relations among states.

The history of socialism and the national liberation movement has been, deplorably, accompanied permanently by numerous attempts of imperialist governments (attempts which have already claimed an immense number of victims) to deprive the people of first one and then another country of their fundamental right--the right to build their homeland in a truly sovereign manner, independent of the will and interests of former exploiters and oppressors, in harmony with their own innermost needs and interests. The hue and cry about the "protection of sovereignty" being raised in the camp of bourgeois democracy and its advocates amounts either to outright cynicism and hypocrisy or, let us admit, to boundless but harmful and inexcusable naivete. Whenever imperialists are really interested in the sovereignty of a country, it is not because they want to show their real concern for its protection but because they would like to eliminate it.

There is perhaps not a single country that has embarked on the great but difficult path of freedom, freedom of exploitation and oppression, on the fate of which we would not be able to illustrate this conclusion. It is true of the USSR, of all countries of people's democracy, including the CSSR, that embarked on the path of socialism after World War II, of Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Kampuchea and so forth. It should not be forgotten when reproaching these countries for many things that seemingly or actually represented or represent deviation from socialist ideals that a large portion of the most serious difficulties which they had to or still must overcome was caused precisely by those who employed all means to prevent the liberated people from creative work and from using the fruits of their work in peace.

It is scarcely possible to realize what damage is caused by a nonclass approach to the question of national and state sovereignty, and by the neglect of principles of proletarian internationalism as some sort of anachronism.

Those who recommend a renunciation of the principles of internationalism, allegedly in favor of sovereignty and independence, usually claim that it is the only way of making sure that each country is able to determine the specific forms of its development on its path to socialism, taking into account the specific aspects of its national conditions. As though someone was preventing someone else from such work today. As though there were no general laws governing the building of socialism and as though history did not prove that any backing away from these laws always means, after all, a backing away from socialism as such and poses a threat to it, a threat which not only makes it impossible to respect special national features, wherever it may be, but also to ensure the very existence of socialism.

It is my opinion that one must speak openly about these issues. Not only because they are constantly the subject of polemics called forth by the so-called Eurocommunists, but, in particular, because we have successful development of the world revolutionary process and the common anti-imperialist struggle in our heart, and because we realize how harmful is the weakening of any link in our front. Its cohesion, its common course are an invaluable factor in the struggle for socialism, social progress and peace. Problems of any individual section of this front necessarily affect our entire community.

Comrades, this year it will be 10 years since our party elaborated a document drawing self-critical conclusions from the analysis of the profound crisis which we experienced in the second half of the 1960's and which culminated in 1968 (lessons of the crisis development in the party and in society after the 13th CPCZ Congress). We often return to that document, to its ideas of general applicability, and are convinced that even at present they have lost nothing of their topicality. We are learning from recent history, from the period in which we committed grave errors that paved the way for counterrevolution, for a coordinated and long-planned attack of internal and external enemies, how important it is to creatively and consistently implement the ideas of Leninism in the practice of socialist construction in all spheres--in economy, in the political sphere as well as in the cultural, ideological and moral spheres, in the sphere that decides the validity, the real strength of new values, that decides to what an extent a person internally identifies with them, and how he really implements them in practice [jak oppravdove jimi zije]. And we realize now and again how valuable the socialist social system is for the life of the working man, how important it is with honest work to increase the wealth of society and to vigilantly protect it, not to permit anything that could endanger the achievements of socialism. We have convinced ourselves that only in unity and fraternal solidarity with other socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, can we ensure the sovereignty of our state as socialist state, as an unshakable and reliable member of the socialist community.

The CPCZ is preparing for its 16th congress, convened for 6 April next year. Being aware of our responsibility for the further development and consolidation of socialism in our country in accordance with historical experience, we want to continue our work on the basis of principled, Marxist-Leninist policy. Since the workers class, led by its political vanguard--the communist party--has taken its place at the head of society, this historical fact has also determined the general line of the entire social rebuilding for a whole epoch. The uniting of masses around the workers class was a controlled process to which corresponded the changes in the economic base, in political superstructure as well as in the society's spiritual life. The endangering of socialism in our country at the end of the 1960's occurred because that entire base of the party's principled policy, implementing the hegemony of the workers class among popular masses, was shaken and put in doubt.

The criticism employed by our enemies, which was originally prompted by the necessary self-criticism of the party itself (that is, by acknowledging deviation from Leninism), in fact did not concern real errors which the party or the socialist state committed in the beginnings of the socialist construction, but struck at the very principles of this construction. In the ideological sphere--we want to mention at least this one sphere--this found expression, in particular, in the revival of petty bourgeois ideas and habits, in suppressing international awareness by strong nationalist elements, in displays of anti-Sovietism and cosmopolitism, in the revival of religiousness and in nostalgia for the idealized pre-Munich republic. The worst of all this was that the trends which were claiming the right to create a "new," "national" and "all-popular" unity were beginning to get an official seal of "creative" searching for some "new model of socialism," that, allegedly, would eventually correspond to our history and our specific needs.

There were even people who depicted this whole erosive drift carried by the demand for some sort of "general democratization" (that is, for total liquidation of the hegemony of the workers class) as a manifestation of a "spontaneous liberation of man," as the initiation of "estrangement," and who began to be intoxicated with the idea that something had succeeded in Czechoslovakia that would give impetus to the workers movement in the West, with which it, allegedly, would be able to overcome, above all--Leninism!

But reality was far more simple, and, I would say, more brutal. The petty bourgeois, who was carefully hiding his real conviction, who immediately after the revolution pretended to have changed his stripes and in order to look more convincing was even putting up red flags everywhere, began to be intoxicated with radicalism and all of a sudden began to give vent to his hatred of socialism, to his anger which he had been concealing for such a long time. And soon he substituted verbal criticism with counterrevolutionary hysteria, with deeds with which he decided to settle accounts with February [1948], with the legacy of socialist revolution, with the results of socialist construction. Yes, thanks to opportunism in the party and the renegade part of its leadership, the antisocialist elements could go too far. As is known, it was necessary to ask for help. The destructive work of counterrevolution affected the interests of our entire community, and of socialism in general.

Presently, our class enemies are trying to exploit the revelation of the mistakes committed by the former PZPR leadership for the mobilization of the world public against real socialism, against the scientific teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Already in the first days of the strikes in the north of Poland we could hear that what is happening in Poland is the evidence of the "failure of real socialism in general." However, he who has been following the developments in the Polish People's Republic for quite some time must agree with the conclusions drawn by the Polish comrades themselves, that what is involved is not the failure of the principles of Leninism but the consequence of gross deviations from this teaching, from Leninist methods of the construction of socialism.

As this shows, the hegemony of the workers class and the stability of socialism are ensured only if the new order is based on firmly anchored social ownership--the basis of the developing socialist economy in industry and agriculture--on the firm power of the socialist state that has real authority among the masses; on profound changes in the thinking of the working people that are the result of systematic and purposeful education in the spirit of proletarian class-orientation, socialist internationalism and genuine socialist patriotism. We have convinced ourselves that inconsistency does not pay, no matter which of the aforementioned spheres it concerns. And sometimes it is paid for dearly. Underestimating the danger of petty bourgeois unrestrainedness, ignoring its new forms and phenomena or even glorifying them as elements of "socialist democracy," all leads to the weakening of socialism that could be fateful in a critical situation.

Only the principled policy of implementing the hegemony of the workers class, which is expressed in the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in society, creates an adequate basis for the solution of all problems bequeathed to socialism by the past, by the era of capitalism or by the precapitalist period. To them also belong complex and sensitive problems, such as the nationality issues. Only socialism, which raised the banner of proletarian internationalism, brings freedom to nations and offers them the unsuspected opportunity of really free development in all spheres of a society's life, precisely because it calculatedly puts an end to the limited national egoism of all nations, to chauvinism and excentric separatism.

Marxism-Leninism--the ideology of the workers class which liberates it from exploiters--is at the same time the ideology of the genuine freedom of nations. The liquidation of the reign of capital and the establishment of the hegemony of the workers class pave the way for freedom that applies to all who really want to live in it.

Comrades, as we all know well, creative application of Marxism-Leninism in practice, and its expansion corresponding to the needs of development, is not a simple matter. In doing that, one cannot avoid making errors and mistakes. But what is involved is to prevent our enemies from exploiting these errors and mistakes for the realization of their plans. We have great responsibility for increasing the attractiveness of the model and the ideas of socialism. One of the ways to do this and to discharge that responsibility is in regular comradely exchanges of experience, common analysis of this experience and drawing conclusions from it for the work of all parties. To learn from one another, enrich one's practice with the experience of others--V.I. Lenin, already in the Comintern, very urgently called for that. This is in the interest of each individual party. It is in the interest and to the benefit of our entire revolutionary movement.

BRIEFS

SOUTHEAST ASIAN APPRENTICES--Many GDR enterprises are making preparations for taking on more than 600 Vietnamese apprentices next year again. The solidarity committee announced today that the Vietnamese apprentices will be trained especially in the fields of the metalworking and metallurgical industries, agriculture and forestry, and the construction sector. Apart from the boys and girls from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam young people from Laos, Kampuchea, and other countries are expected to arrive. During the past decade nearly 40,000 citizens from developing countries received vocational training in the GDR. About 10,000 students graduated from technical colleges or universities. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Oct 80 DW]

TU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON UNIONS' ROLE, STRIKES

LD311144 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 Oct 80 (MTI)--The 23rd Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions is to be held in December. With that meeting of nationwide importance approaching, Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), spoke to the correspondent of the Budapest paper "DAILY NEWS-NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN" of the role of trade unions.

Answering the question what power do the trade unions represent in Hungary, Sandor Jakab replied:

According to the latest figures, the Hungarian trade unions have a membership of 4.3 million workers or 96 percent of all people drawing wages or salaries. In Hungary there are 19 trade unions. As for the political aspect, we have every right to say that the trade unions play a constructive and responsible part in shaping as well as implementing this country's policies. As for issues concerning the population's living conditions. the state bodies may bring no decisions without first consulting the trade unions."

The next question concerned the role trade unions play in plants, offices and institutions. Sandor Jakab said:

"Trade unions represent and protect the interests of workers, and also carry on an activity promoting the work of management. Trade union functionaries participate in solving tasks related to production, social welfare policies, culture and the trade union movement proper. It is their legal right to participate in solving problems regarding labour safety, the prevention of accidents, etc. Union functionaries can exercise their rights in 13 activities (entering job, promotion, transfer, awarding of honours, qualifications, etc.)."

Answering the question, is the union shop committee entitled to have recourse to strikes in certain cases, the deputy general secretary of SZOT stated:

"I would split this question into two parts. On the one hand, the trade unions have been invested by the government with the (?right) to stop production in case working conditions harmful and dangerous to health are not changed, even after union supervisors and stewards have given warnings. On the other hand, there is an international agreement on the right of strike in force. But it is the internal affair of all countries whether to insert such a statute in their constitution or not. Our constitution contains no such clauses, but it does not ban the right to strike either. However, we do not think this is the point. The main point is how to forestall strikes. For that we have so many forums, rights and possibilities--including the right to veto--at our disposal that by resorting to the appropriate means, and at the right moment, strikes can be averted. This means that unless common agreement is reached, no measure can enter into force. In 1979 trade union bodies used their right to veto in 281 cases, and their veto led to the change of the measures concerned in 245 cases."

In conclusion, Sandor Jakab answered the question: To what extent and in what way does the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions take its share of bringing decisions of nationwide importance?

"After 1946, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party evolved a practice of consulting the social bodies, including the trade unions, before taking decisions that concern the whole of society. This is what happened, for instance, in the case of the guidelines for the party's 12th congress, and just in the past few weeks the government did ask the trade unions to state their views with regard to the Sixth Five-Year Plan, now in preparation. Trade union officials are also to be found among the members of parliament, and in the upper echelons of state bodies. The trade unions are also represented at all meetings of the government, and in various organs of the government (e.g. State Planning Committee, etc.).

The trade unions primarily contribute to shaping basic issues and concepts, and in the preparation of state plans, price adjustments and issues that have a bearing on the life of working people. This goes on both at the highest state and government levels, on individual union level, and at the level of the ministries, and on county level, etc. Hardly a day passes without our taking a position on either concrete daily or long-term issues on any level," said the deputy general secretary of SZOT.

LCY'S GRLICKOV CONTINUES VISIT, HOLDS TALKS WITH GYENES

Received by Kadar

LD301347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received in Budapest this morning Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, was also present at the meeting. Grlickov arrived in Hungary for an official visit yesterday.

Discussion with Gyenes

LD301809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary develop successfully, it was assessed during the talks here in Budapest between LCY Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov and Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes. Grlickov and Gyenes assessed as positive the established practice of exchanges of views between the two parties and underlined that cooperation between the two parties is based on the principles laid down jointly by presidents Tito and Kadar.

Grlickov and Gyenes also discussed topical international questions and processes within the communist, workers' and other progressive movements and the struggle for social progress and socialism in the world.

Special attention was devoted to the struggle for peace, the elimination of foci of crisis and conflicts, the reviving of detente in international relations, disarmament, the creation of the new international economic order and the democratization of over all international relations. The role of the policy of nonalignment and the activity of nonaligned countries were also discussed.

Grlickov and Gyenes also exchanged information about the LCY's and the Hungarian Party's cooperation with other parties and movements in the world.

ACZEL WELCOMES USSR'S DEMICHEV ON VISIT

LD301346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A Soviet cultural affairs delegation led by Minister of Culture Petr Demichev has arrived in Hungary to attend the events of the Soviet cultural days. The delegation was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mihaly Kornidesz, chief of a Central Committee department; and by Imre Pozsgay, minister of education.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD301420 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The 10th Congress of KISZ is to be held in May next year. This was decided at today's meeting of the Central Committee of the League at which Mrs Istvan Szucs, secretary general of the Hungarian Pioneer Association, gave a briefing on the most recent meeting of the party Central Committee. Afterwards, First Secretary Laszlo Marothy gave an account of League activities.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI CONCLUDE 'WORKING VISIT' TO MOSCOW

Report on Visit

LD302215 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (PAP)--PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pinkowski today paid a friendly working visit here at the invitation of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government. At the airport, the Polish leaders were greeted by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and Konstantin Rusakov.

The Polish-Soviet summit meeting was held in the Kremlin, with Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski taking part on the Polish side whereas the Soviet side was represented by the party and state leader Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and other personalities. Attention was focused on questions of further development of Polish-Soviet ties, marked by the spirit of good neighborhood, friendly solidarity and the community of goals and strivings.

The Polish and Soviet leaders voiced their firm will to maintain and consolidate the unbreakable fraternal ties linking both peoples.

In discussing prospects for further development of economic relations, both sides paid special attention to the views forwarded by the Polish side on making fuller use of the Polish industrial potential to increase the production of the Polish engineering, light, and food industries and in other branches of the Polish processing industry.

The sides reached an agreement to work out economic programmes on the most important issues for the coming period and more distant future. They deemed it expedient to make proper use of the scientific and technical potential and the capacities of Polish and Soviet industries to produce highly efficient machines, especially for agriculture, and also to take advantage of the attainments of agricultural sciences to increase the yield to satisfy the needs of the population.

Stanislaw Kania told the Soviet leaders about the situation in Poland, the course of the implementation of resolutions of the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting and about the efforts made by Polish communists to stabilize the situation in Poland.

Leonid Brezhnev voiced the belief of communists and working people in the USSR that communists and working people in fraternal Poland would be able to solve the existing difficult problems of political and social development and that they would ensure a rise in the living standard of the working masses and further all-round progress of People's Poland on the basis of the material and spiritual potential created in the years of people's power.

The participants in the meeting firmly condemned the attempts made by some imperialist circles to conduct subversive activity aimed against socialist Poland and to interfere in her internal affairs. These attempts are incompatible with the Helsinki Final Act, with the interests of European peoples and with the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania expressed their satisfaction over the results of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states held in Warsaw recently. This is another evidence of the fact that socialist countries will take part in the Madrid meeting with good will and the desire to make progress in cooperation in Europe that is advantageous to all.

The Polish and Soviet leaders also reviewed other problems of the current international situation, stressing that consistent action to oppose another round of the nuclear arms race was needed now more than ever before. The USSR, Poland other countries of the socialist community, having (?put forward) a constructive programme to halt the arms race, are moving exactly in this direction.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and unanimity of views typical of relations between the PUWP and the CPSU. On the same day, Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski left for Poland, seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and Konstantin Rusakov.

Return From USSR

LD302222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union. This evening, Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski returned home. They were welcomed by representatives of party and government authorities.

Radio Commentary on Visit

LD301946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary]

[Text] Poland is a country in the heart of Europe. This is a banal truth which in our history has also been a curse. Armies and wars have often rolled over our country; fire and devastation have often visited our cities. But Poland's location, on conditions of peace and calm, could become a great asset. The fact that we are a centrally placed European country means that distance is not great whether we choose to go north, south, east or west. This also means that our country is of key strategic importance in a Europe divided into two military-political blocs. We are the largest of the Soviet Union's allies; the trade partner third in importance of the Soviet Union. Poland's place in the socialist community unequivocally defines the fundamental directions of our foreign policy, our foreign trade and our specialization in [word indistinct] production.

This fact gives us obvious advantages as well as new opportunities. This was said by Stanislaw Kania in Moscow today when he indicated the conditions governing the full utilization of Polish engineering and light industry potential. The advantages are so obvious that more often than not we are unaware of them. Without reliable, planned and implemented projects and supplies of oil, natural gas, iron ore or cotton, we could not so much as make ends meet, let alone exist as an industrial country of 35 million people.

In relation to our neighbors, the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, we also have obligations which arise from our membership in the Warsaw Pact. We have obligations arising from our bilateral alliances and from mutual economic bonds. After all, we have to pay for goods with which we are supplied and the socialist countries' market makes demands on us which are every bit as acute as those which we make on our partners.

However, as long as our difficulties with the balance of payments continue to grow, as long as world trends continue to worsen, the socialist market, on which we are solvent, possesses an increasing importance for us.

Poland's place in the world is defined by our system of alliances in which our cooperation with the Soviet Union takes pride of place. Without that alliance there can be no credible assurance of our border's security and our territory's inviolability. This, too, is so obvious that the present generation of Poles, which has grown up in conditions of peace, regards it as an eternal truth.

Poland shares the Soviet Union's stand on disarmament and European cooperation. According to the communique published after today's talks in Moscow, Poland and the Soviet Union will continue to strive to slow down the arms race, to develop European cooperation and to make good preparations for the conduct of the Madrid conference.

Poland is developing cooperation with all countries which come to us in good faith. This is a cardinal precept of our foreign policy; it is the Polish raison d'etat. This is why we welcome in our country politicians and scholars. This is why we ourselves visit the world more frequently than ever before and place before it our achievements and problems, our wealth and our ambitions.

But I am talking about these obvious truths partly also because the fact that they are obvious does not change the fact that they are still true in the present period and in the days ahead. Poland is solidly performing the obligations of its alliances. It is a country which is going through a difficult time. The trust of our allies is helping us to deal correctly with our own Polish affairs.

We are dealing with them in a way which is in keeping with our national interest and our national traditions and also with the maturity of our society.

The whole world is looking at us at present and we are now used to it. This has not always been the case and it will not always be the case either. But the fact that at present the world public opinion is watching us keenly is putting additional obligations on us. These are: prudence, discipline and good work, because it is on these, after all, that everything depends.

Comment on Alliance's Importance

LD302208 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Marian Podkowinski commentary]

[Text] I would like to share with you tonight certain reflections which occur, perhaps, not only to me but also to others in Poland. The old truth says that an independent and free country is strong in its alliances, especially, as regards it neighbors. I know this well from the experience of 1939 when, after all, we were fighting alone. The Polish leftwing has not forgotten the lessons of September 1939. This is why after the victory over the Third Reich, when the Polish soldier, side by side with his Soviet comrade, entered vanquished Berlin, a new era in (?our history) began. If today we can live safely within our borders and if we know the price of the return to independence, we owe it above all to the new balance of power on our continent, which in diplomatic language is known as the Potsdam order of things. It was the decision taken in Potsdam that not only traced the borders on the Odra and Nysa but also linked us in alliance with the USSR, an alliance upon which the durability of peace in Europe also depends.

First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, speaking at the Sixth plenary session of the party on the subject of the durability of this alliance, emphasized most strongly that the party and the Polish people will never allow any disturbance of the position which we won as the result of victory in the Second World War and, subsequently, thanks to socialism. Our friendly relations with the Soviet Union and with the whole community of the socialist states have been of (?paramount) value. This has given us a platform for developing our own international initiatives, primarily in the sphere of detente and disarmament within the situation in Europe. This has also enabled us to reinforce our own chances of solving our own problems.

If it was possible to make the voice of Poland count seriously in international dialogue, the reason for it lay in the fact that we were strong in the alliances with our fraternal countries and because their assistance and support have become a strong foundation for pursuing a policy from the positions of peace and for the sake of peaceful coexistence for us. Our contribution to the policy of building mutual trust, which is the path leading to [words indistinct] was possible because of the alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of our camp. In other words, our credibility in the international arena derived from the coordination of actions taken together with our own allies.

In a world divided by ideological and political barriers this coordination of intentions and decisions creates chances for success. The achievements of Poland in the international field--which are well-known throughout the world--are also an achievement of our allies.

This truth leads to a reciprocal obligation. Our cooperation with the Soviet Union, therefore, corresponds to our mutual interests and needs. Today it is needed by us more than ever before. This partnership, which was set up for the sake of both countries and constitutes the continuation of principles expressed as early as in the July manifesto, has survived its 35th anniversary this year. It has turned out to be one of the longest and most durable alliances and not only in our post war history.

More than once Soviet statesmen have expressed the opinion that a strong Poland is in the interests of the socialist community and of peace in Europe as a whole. This is proved, perhaps, first of all by the fact that we no longer talk about peace between wars, as one used to before, but about the durability of the state of peace in Europe. This is a rare state of affairs in the history of Europe.

Today, when we are experiencing difficult moments, we should not forget these truths which, in a way, have become such an integral part of our life and our postwar attainments that, in the fervor of discussions, we are on the point of forgetting them. The Soviet Union is and will remain our most important partner in every way, particularly in the industrial field. The eighties and further industrial development, with all the difficulties which are plaguing not only Europe, direct our gaze all the more toward the Soviet Union which is the country whose position in the world constitutes also our own chance. In order to reach this objective we must link our plans of development even more strongly with the socialist community, so that the aims which have guided us ever since the foundation of People's Poland should not be hampered to the disadvantage of our country's development.

Thank you for your attention.

MOSCOW REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON KANIA, PINKOWSKI VISIT

For Soviet reportage on the communique of the meeting of Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski with Soviet officials in the Kremlin, see the Eastern Europe section of the 31 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LORD CARRINGTON MEETS CZYREK, JABLONSKI, HOLDS TALKS

LD301630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Lord Carrington, head of British diplomacy, who is visiting Warsaw, today paid a visit to Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs. Later, together with Minister Czyrek, he presided over Polish-British talks.

Also today Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. They discussed key international problems and the question of the future development of Polish-British relations with special consideration for cooperation in culture and science.

Joint Communique Issued

LD311022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who is paying an official visit to Poland. The Polish and British foreign ministers also chaired plenary Polish-British talks yesterday.

A joint communique published later affirms the intention to continue the cooperation based on principles contained in the 1975 Polish-British declaration on the development of friendly relations and in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The two ministers also held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the international situation, especially East-West relations. They stressed the need to achieve progress in the Vienna talks on the basis of equal security for all participants. Lord Carrington invited Minister Czyrek to pay a visit to Great Britain.

REPORT ON TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY GDR

LD311110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] As was already reported, restrictions on passenger traffic between Poland and the GDR came into force yesterday at the initiative of the GDR. Polish citizens will be able to travel to the GDR privately only on the basis of single-occasion invitations which can be made by a GDR citizen or by a foreigner permanently residing in the GDR. Polish citizens employed in the GDR on projects being built by Polish export agencies can house their families after first supplying them with appropriate certificates issued by the GDR or by contractors who employ them.

Travel organized by travel agencies, vacation exchanges, travel organized by public institutions, travel for athletes and staff exchanges by workplaces can proceed on the basis of agreements concluded with appropriate GDR institutions. In these instances border crossings by persons taking part will be possible after producing a certificate testifying that hotel accommodations have been reserved and paid for by vouchers.

Transit travel throughout the GDR can only be made on the basis of passports.

TRYBUNA LUDU ACCUSES KOR OF TRYING TO PENETRATE SOLIDARITY

LD282236 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Evolutionism: Authors and Performers"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU prints an extensive article headlined as above. By evolutionism the daily understands one of the concepts of struggle of the Paris-based KULTURA against socialism, in accordance with which the socialist system in Poland cannot be overthrown immediately. Therefore, it is necessary to make this in favourable conditions step by step or otherwise evolutionally.

The paper writes:

"In the opinion of KULTURA the August crisis in Poland became an ideal occasion for the evolutional antisocialist tendency in our country to fully spread its wings. Secondly, the common attitudes have recently become even more clear than in the past for the Paris authors and their home-based executors of the same anti-communist and anti-Soviet programme integrating them.

"The guidelines of the editors of the Paris-based KULTURA, who are the authors of the above-mentioned idea of the evolutional liquidation of the social system in the countries of real socialism not 'by one stroke' but bit by bit, arouse interest also because in identical words the ideas are formulated lying at the foundations of the activity of representatives of various oppositional groupings in Poland.

"The KOR Workers' Self-Defence Committee can undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most instrumental of them all in this respect. Its not only ideological declarations but practical, political activities are the realization of the concept of evolutionism.

"The particularly rational core of these activities are efforts to dominate the new trade unions in order to consolidate through them KOR's influence among the working people. Similarly as KULTURA, which emphasises at the present stage the task of 'struggle for the free and self-governing trade unions' KOR, too, through ventures launched by its leading activists is trying, by way of example, to politically and personally penetrate the individual links of the Solidarity union. The latest issues of KOR's information bulletins are full of directives and declarations going in exactly this direction, long mapped out by KULTURA.

"The deformation of the party's policy, the departure of its leadership from the working class and the masses were the chief undercurrent of genesis of the gravest crisis in the history of People's Poland. Simultaneously, they contributed to the significant expansion of the scope of activity by the otherwise not very numerous or dangerous groupings, (?opponents) of the socio-political system or the government. And the other way round: Curing our afflicted social organism, putting into life the resolutions of the 6th plenary meeting, we are counteracting the efforts of the enemy, cutting the ground from under his feet."

"Trying to write themselves into our public life and coming out for its renewal representatives of the antisocialist tendency want to achieve something entirely different than the working class: They want to achieve total destabilization of the country, and to introduce the new trade unions into our socio-political model according to their own patterns and transform them, again in spite of and contrary to the will of the millions of the union members, into a political force functioning against the party, against the people's authority and against the system of Poland's alliances.

"Striving for the creation of conditions to develop a new successive stage of the 'crawling counterrevolution' the editors of the KULTURA publications in Paris have even found it possible to frontally and by name attack the head of the Roman-Catholic Church in Poland, Primate Stefan Wyzynski. A pretext, and only a pretext, for that attack has become [words indistinct] to notice not only their transparent intentions but also the natural barriers blocking the road to the realization of their programme. These barriers are the sober judgement of the majority of Poles, the political maturity, civic vigilance and sensitivity to the vital interests of our common motherland manifested by numerous sections of the Polish society, to which, of course, also belongs the Catholic clergy and Episcopate."

TRYBUNA LUDU: SOLIDARITY'S 'IDEOLOGICAL DECLARATION' NECESSARY

LD290953 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 29 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--"The Gdansk agreement defines the new trade unions as independent and self-governed. Their independence lies in the freedom to set themselves goals and to define paths of their realization. Their self-government means autonomy--a special form of democracy. No one questions the need for this independence and self-government in Poland today. Our country's recent experiences clearly show that only this kind of trade unions and social organizations can serve the functioning of socialist democracy, fulfill the part of a true partner in the permanent co-government of the country, in a permanent confrontation of state policy against the interests of social groups. This was unambiguously expressed by the 6th PUWP CC congress," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

The paper went on: "It was decided in the Gdansk agreements that the unions' self-government is based on the foundations of our state--the socialist system, based on social ownership, the leading role of the party in the country and the permanence of our international alliances. Accordingly, all the statutes of the new trade unions registered to date contain this crucial ideological declaration, formulated in many different ways."

"The Solidarnosc statute was the successive statute to be registered by the court. It must be pointed out that this statute also recognized the Gdansk agreement as its genesis. However, Solidarnosc adopted a stiff stand: reference to the agreement--yes. Introducing a paragraph from the agreement into the statute--no."

TRYBUNA LUDU continued: "In a leaflet distributed currently Solidarnosc explains why it does not agree to introduce the paragraph about the leading role of the party into the statute.

"The statute of the independent, self-governed trade union Solidarnosc refers to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and, therefore, accepts the principles of the sociopolitical system in Poland. However, as a trade union, not connected to any world outlook, ideology or political party, Solidarnosc cannot insert any ideological or political declarations in its statute...." It is difficult to accept this declaration at face value. No one expects Solidarnosc to define its world outlook. It is to comprise working people regardless of their political or world outlooks. On the other hand "being connected to a political party" has a different dimension. The party in question is the Polish United Workers' Party, which is the leading force in Poland. Therefore, the orientation concerns the values represented by this--not another--party. Recognition of these values and the leading role of the party determines the attitude to the principal elements of our system.

"Solidarnosc members agree with this too. Their representatives in the courtroom say that the system in Poland is the socialist system. Therefore, it must be also said that the political organizer in the state, the leading force in the Polish society is the Marxist party, which is to build the principles of this system, develop them and protect the system's inviolability. Saying this outright does nothing to diminish the independence of the new unions, as their autonomy cannot be limited without their will by anyone in the state by law or any other means. This is a political declaration, but its need stems from the situation in which we have to reform our social life. The circumstances and common sense make this declaration necessary," wound up TRYBUNU LUDU.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL STRESSES UNION'S NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

LD291009 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 29 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP)--Writing in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Jacek Szymanderski of the Solidarnosc trade union wrote: "We know that the situation in the country is tragic and that a quick improvement is not to be expected. It is also clear that only strong authorities supported by the society can lead the country out of the crisis. But the crisis of confidence means that people will listen to an appeal for patience and understanding only from an independent, self-governed social organization, which they themselves have created. The huge social organization which Solidarnosc is can be destroyed, its activities can be immobilized, but this will not restore lost confidence, and without confidence government is impossible.

"We have stressed that we are an apolitical organization. We have proved that our activity does nothing to threaten the system. However, every difficulty, every day which is used up in senseless wrangling instead of union activity leads to an unnecessary increase of tension and leads us away from agreement.

"Is there anyone in Poland still, who, in defense of his own, selfish interests, wants to increase social tension and deepen the crisis, who wants to deprive us of our independence and self-government, who wants to do away with our movement, currently comprising over seven million members and constituting the only chance of leading the country out of the crisis by common effort? Will someone like that, if he exists and is able to operate, also accept responsibility for the results of his activity"? ended Szymanderski.

FRG CORRESPONDENT ON PLOTS SURROUNDING GIEREK RESIGNATION

DW301539 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 30 Oct 80 p 9

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Eduard Neumaier]

[Text] Warsaw, late October--The heart attack suffered by Edward Gierek on the afternoon of 5 September brought Stanislaw Kania, who is responsible for the security organs, to the top among the Polish communists.

What has now been learned about the background of an obviously prepared plot by the dogmatists makes one assume that without Gierek's sudden illness a dramatic conflict would have taken place. As early as 24 August, that is, 2 weeks prior to the surprising Central Committee plenary session, plans had been laid for a coup d'etat by the Stalinists around Jerzy Lukaszewicz, the Central Committee secretary responsible for propaganda.

On Sunday, 24 August, as was customary, the editors of Warsaw Radio had turned over the tape prepared for the program "Peryskop--Weekly Review of Events in Poland and the World" to radio Director General Hanbowski for approval some time prior to 1405 when it was due to be aired. Hanbowski was the overseer as a result of the position he held and had been installed by the Warsaw censor in the Communist Party Central Committee. Only in very rare cases does he call the highest censorship chief, the press secretary of the Central Committee. He decides on his own but there is reason to assume that the decision he had to make with regard to the "Peryskop" program was part of some foul play linked with Lukaszewicz.

It was a lucky coincidence that an important man who could have caused the game to collapse was out of the picture: The president of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs Maciej Szczepanski, a protege of party chief Gierek, was halted and arrested when he tried to escape in his luxury yacht across the Baltic Sea. Anonymous leaflets had been distributed in the country reporting on the dolce vita of this communist functionary. It cannot be ruled out that these disclosures about palaces, manor houses, a glass swimming pool, hostesses ready to serve one in every way, pornographic films as well as a London account running into millions was psychological preparation for a coup de main against Gierek and particularly for violent action against the striking workers.

At the same time the "Peryskop" program was supposed to be broadcast, the approximately 100 members of the Central Committee met for the fifth plenary session to discuss the situation in the country, further action with regard to negotiating with the strikers and internal party consequences. Although some deterioration of party chief Gierek's authority was obvious to the public, nothing indicated that he was about to be replaced. On the contrary, that morning the papers carried the words of the chairman as usual. It made the editors prick up their ears when Hanbowski told them that all Gierek quotations and his name had been cut from the program.

But the editors declined to broadcast the altered tape. Time was pressing, but nobody gave in. The journalists demanded an explanation and Hanbowski refused to give one. Only when a prominent Central Committee member became involved, a member loyal to Gierek who threatened to tell about the events if the altered tape were to be broadcast, did the director general yield. Consequently the program was not braodcast at all. Fi. music was broadcast instead after an announcement that the program had had to be changed. The Central Committee had begun its session in the meantime. It was registered with surprise that the important statements were not given by Gierek but by Kania. This apparently affected the mood of the plenum toward adopting a moderate policy vis-a-vis the strikers.

But the situation in the country continued to deteriorate, particularly in Gierek's stronghold, the Silesian mining area called "Katanga" like the Congo mining area. The miners began to strike. The fact that Silesia was also striking shook Gierek more than the Gdansk strikes, because it was his policy of satisfying the Silesians that made him become party chief in 1970.

Gierek had been succeeded in Katowice by a party secretary who was corrupt and arrogant, ruling without any feeling for the mentality of the Silesian workers, and, as one said, who aimed at nothing less than to become Gierek's successor in Warsaw--the 56-year old Zdzyslaw Grudzien. He was a Politburo member, an ally of the hated former Premier Jaroszewicz and a chum of Jan Szydlak, who is responsible for the communist trade union. He was vacationing on Mallorca during the strikes and he even refused at first to interrupt his vacation. He was intellectually akin to the Stalinist Lukaszewicz.

Grudzien irritated the Silesian workers last year particularly because he issued orders preventing the miners from seeing Pope John Paul II. No leave was given, no transportation offered and sharp warnings were given to rebellious persons. He was constantly quarrelling with the bishop of Katowice who wanted to obtain free Sundays for the miners, "friendly family" Sundays, permitting participation at Mass also. Grudzien's favorite communication style was the mass demonstration of the Stalinist era. He irritated party members with a collection for a party palace, with the amount of the contribution to demonstrate the degree of loyalty to the party. The palace was never built.

This voivod duke wanted to end the strike in his own way. He had militia units appear in front of the striking mines, but in vain. By doing this, he initiated his own fall because the miners not only demanded another negotiating partner, but first of all Grudzien's dismissal. Grudzien mobilized the militia and the police at a time when, according to reliable reports, the blow against Gierek had already been planned and thus when the strike in Silesia could have been suppressed immediately. The strike envisaged the isolation of Gierek by the Stalinists' voting against the moderate Politburo members and replacing them with sympathizers. A hard core of Stalinists seemed placed in the Central Committee who could have created a majority at the right moment together with a considerable group of opportunists to facilitate such a reshuffle.

Simultaneously with this coup the announcement of a state of emergency had been prepared and agreed on. The borders were to be closed, all Western journalists were to be ousted immediately and the army was to have been used to end the strikes.

Whether Edward Gierek knew all this only he himself can say. At any rate he spoiled the action by an unexpected move. He had the Politburo unanimously declare his resignation. Be it that the plotters could not refuse because they would have given themselves away, or be it they were surprised by the suddenness of the decision and unable to develop other tactics quickly--the consequence was that the opportunists in the Central Committee needed for the overthrow lost their orientation and then went on to willingly follow their Chairman Gierek who showed through purposeful nominations at least some instinct for his antagonists. Babiuch (who was appointed government chief in the spring), Grudzien, Lukaszewicz, Szydlak and planning chief Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk were not reelected.

Gierek had saved himself once again. He collapsed some 2 weeks later on 5 Septmeber when he was driven to the Central Committee, demoralized by the events, mulling things over and helpless. When Gierek was treated at first for a circulatory collapse in the government hospital, since the electrocardiogram did not show a heart attack--it was supposedly an inner infarct of the heart muscle--and when he began to struggle with death, then Kania became active. He was elected party chief to replace Gierek. In the meantime many Poles had become convinced that he wanted to solve the crisis of the country with every means except tanks and foreign help.

MINISTER INITIALS AGREEMENT WITH RAILROAD WORKERS

LD301406 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP)--An agreement on 44 postulates submitted by the inter-district railway workers' coordination commission of the Solidarnosc group was initialled by Minister for Labour, Wages, and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski and chairman of the commission Wlodzimierz Badelek. Railway workers' postulates covered wages, social, organizational and other matters.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH ARMY EMPLOYEES' UNION

LD311042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has signed an agreement with the army employees' trade union, which deals with the implementation of demands put forward in enterprises, services, institutions and military units.

The agreement provides for pay increases for many employees and contains plans for improving their housing situation and health and clinical services.

CULTURE MINISTRY WORKERS DISCUSS WAGES, FUNDS WITH OFFICIAL

LD301032 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Branch talks on the realization of the demands submitted by the workers of the Ministry of Culture and Art with the participation of the ministry's commission with Under Secretary of State of Culture and Art Jozef Fajkowski have been in progress since yesterday in Gdansk. During the meeting the problem of funds for culture was mentioned together with the demand that they be increased on an all-Polish scale and by more in Gdansk Voivodship where the level of funds has been lower to date than in other parts of the country. The problem of the regulation of wages was also discussed. The talks are continuing.

POLISH OCEAN LINES EMPLOYEES JOIN SOLIDARITY

LD301822 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Growing numbers of Polish Ocean Lines employees are joining the independent and self-governing trade union Solidarity. Already nearly 8,500 seamen, employees of shore establishments and pensioners from the Polish Ocean Lines belong to that organization. This constitutes 65.4 percent of the entire trade union membership as of last September. Nearly 4,500 persons remain members of the Trade Union of Sailors and Longshoremen. In this connection, the election campaign for new authorities has been in progress for over a month. The workers' election conference will be held on 20 November.

DEPUTY PREMIER MACH MEETS WITH TEACHERS UNION LEADERS

LD311038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach yesterday received the leaders of the Polish Teachers Union, who informed him about the current work of the union. Problems connected with the further development of education, the updating of the teachers' job and duties description and the increase in the total state outlays for education were discussed.

Union leaders also put forward demands for improvements in the salary and welfare situation of education workers and for better compensation for teachers in rural areas. Representatives of the teacher's union demanded a marked increase in the provision of textbooks, equipment, tools and other materials for schools, and action to deal with financial shortages in schools and educational institutions.

FURTHER ON DISCUSSIONS AT JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS

LD301038 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (PAP)--An extraordinary congress of the Polish Journalists' Association (SDP) started here today to discuss key tasks facing newsmen in view of social, political, and economic developments in Poland. The assembly will also consider changes in the SDP formula.

Representatives of the independent self-governed union of printers, the Federative Union of Workers of Publishing Houses, Press, Radio and Television, and the independent self-governed trade union Solidarnosc-Mazowsze were invited to take part in the congress.

Speaking on behalf of the outgoing SDP central board, Chairman Jozef Barecki critically and self-critically assessed SDP activity saying the association was not sufficiently consistent and effective in opposing errors and deformities in the system of information and propaganda.

In the course of the debate, alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk presented his opinions on the current situation in Poland and the tasks facing Polish newsmen. The whole party supports the changes, which are irreversible in nature and are a manifestation of the strivings of the working class, he stressed. The lines of action specified at the 6th PUWP CC Plenum create a chance for democratic transformations. Independent and responsible mass media should play a vital role in this respect and they should shape the planes of cooperation within society under the qualitatively new conditions, he declared. The party and the nation need full, honest and businesslike information and commentaries.

The debate will be continued tomorrow.

Deliberations Continue

LD301505 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists continues its deliberations. At present a debate is in progress on the duties of Polish journalists emerging from the changes occurring in all areas of our life. The congress is analyzing errors and distortions which became manifest in social, political and economic life and in the mechanisms regulating the functioning of socialist democracy.

Many words of sharp criticism can be heard addressed to the creators of the so-called propaganda of success. Concrete proposals are being submitted designed to protect one against the repetition of such mistakes. It is being stressed at the same time that the mass media can and should influence the development of democracy, strengthen the prestige of the authorities, and restore the trust of the community by the party to a better degree than hitherto.

Several score of delegates have already put their names down to take the floor. A decision has been adopted concerning the extension of the congress until tomorrow.

REPORT ON WORKERS' NEGATIVE RESPONSE TO FACTORY PROPAGANDA

AU291730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 80 p 4

[Janusz Ostaszewski article: "Workers and Propaganda"]

[Text] Various elements stimulate the effectiveness of leading cadres' performance, the results of which depend in all cases on the ability to cooperate with workers. That cooperation denotes more than just getting along because, although getting along can be at times interpreted as "chumminess," which can lead to loss of authority, cooperation denotes mutual acceptance and common concern for the success of planned activities.

What means can a manager or chief use to encourage the workers' cooperation with him and, at the same time, to create conditions under which planned results may be achieved? Propaganda is one such means.

Let me cite the results of research carried out by Wilhelmina Wosinska and Ewa Dus, who studied how effective various propaganda means in industrial enterprises are in influencing the behavior of various groups of workers and their attitude toward tasks.

The results of that research show that the managers who use propaganda as one of the methods of positive influence on the workers in their charge are unable to win their approval but, at best, their indifference and, at times, their gestures of opposition and animosity.

As the aforementioned authors have written, it is only the...managers themselves who show a high level of susceptibility to factory propaganda. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, as many as one-third of the workers show a low level of such susceptibility. None of the workers studied showed a decidedly positive attitude to factory propaganda. Some 70 percent of such workers said they were neutral, meaning that factory propaganda meant little to them or left them completely cold and some 30 percent declared a decidedly negative attitude toward such propaganda.

One of the managers in the study said: "I read most slogans not only within my factory, but also outside it...." A worker said: "I think that most workers do not read any slogans. As for me, actually I do not read them either, except when a slogan hits my eye. Such slogans teach you nothing.... It is a waste of paper."

Such a sweeping divergence of views is significant. The first thing that can be ascertained is that managers, while creating the forms and contents of propaganda to positively influence the attitudes of workers in their charge, are influenced by it themselves. That is why they do not test its effectiveness against the views of those for whom it is meant.

Can it be that the influence of factory propaganda is useless and should be abandoned? No it should not, because it is an effective method in the managers' arsenal of methods, with one condition. The managers should not themselves invent and formulate slogans or organize propaganda campaigns. What they should do is to ask the workers in their charge to formulate programs and forms of factory propaganda. "Feeling themselves responsible for such propaganda campaigns, workers will probably be more inclined to accept such campaigns and thus become more susceptible to influence aimed at developing their consciousness and attitudes," the aforementioned authors conclude.

A postscript: Specialists in social sciences in our country engage in many very interesting and valuable research projects that involve segments as well as sweeping areas of our social life. We make too little use of such research, especially when we have to confront the correctness of views and specific activities with the measures we take in order to convince the people who have to implement them that they are necessary. [sentence as published]

PAP REVIEWS INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR 1981

LD271548 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct (PAP)--In the current discussions and work on the draft plan for 1981 investments are an issue of special concern. There is no doubt that the investment programme for 1981 will have to be significantly reduced in comparison to the preceding years.

The to date analyses and the national income estimates indicate that the next year's outlays on investments cannot exceed 530,000 million zlotys. This means that investments will have to be cut by some 20 per cent or by about 105,000 million zlotys in comparison with 1980, and by 142,000 million zlotys as compared with 1979.

In a situation of limited investment possibilities, the necessity to fulfil the basic social goals including in particular the tasks of housing construction, market supplies and health protection, determines the chief directions of investment policy in addition to the tasks of strategic significance for the economy, namely in raw materials, transport and export promotion.

Under the circumstances drastic measures are needed to halt part of the investments, especially the big ones for whose continuation there is no money. So far, the currently prepared list of investments that are to be partially or totally discontinued comprises 250 projects whose construction cost is estimated at over 1,000 million zlotys. Discussions on the individual tasks are conducted with the interested ministries, during which such questions are being considered as the advancement of a project's realization, the stock of already possessed machinery and equipment and the expected term of the project giving first production effects.

LIST OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEMBERS PUBLISHED

LD232150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] As we have already reported, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government Presidium, in accordance with postulates put forward at the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee, decided to broaden the composition of the Commission for Economic Reform thus making it more representative from the socioeconomic point of view.

In accordance with the announcement the full list of commission members has been published and it will be printed in tomorrow's press. The composition of problematic teams will be published in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. Premier Jozef Pinkowski is chairman of the Commission for Economic Reform.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY REACHES ANNUAL TARGETS FOR REVENUE

LD241356 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Szczecin, 24 Oct (PAP)--Despite an acute shortage of cargoes in home ports, especially of coal, cement and copper, the Polish Steamship Company has reached the annual targets in revenue and foreign currency balances. This is the effect of greater efficiency on the part of acquisition and exploitation services whose aim is to get new freight orders. Among other things contracts have been signed to carry pumice stone from Greece to Holland and phosphorites from Morocco to Poland.

PLANNING COMMISSION DEPUTY CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

LD302046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Eugenjusz Gorzelak, professor at the main school for planning and statistics, and Stanislaw (Stecki) until now [words indistinct] in the Planning Commission, as deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission.

Jerzy Maciak and Andrzej Sikorski have been released from their posts as deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission.

REPORT ON CURRENT MEAT IMPORTS FROM WEST

LD301403 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] During the current quarter the foreign trade enterprise Animex will import from a number of Western countries 50,000 tons of meat and 1,000 tons of lard. Out of this 37,000 tons is either already in Poland or on its way, mostly beef. A small percentage of the supplies is pork. Two-thirds of the meat is fresh and one-third frozen.

The largest quantities of meat were bought by Animex in the FRG, with somewhat less bought in France, the Netherlands, Italy, Finland and Ireland. Our meat problems coincide with a considerable price increase for this commodity throughout the world. The increase is highest for high-quality meat. For instance in the United States one can get $4,050 for one ton of canned ham, that is, the same amount that we pay for 3 and 1/2 tons of meat imported now for domestic needs.

The purchases described above will alleviate our difficulties only to a small degree. A genuine, tangible improvement can be brought about exclusively by stepping up stock breeding.

TRADE UNDER SECRETARY ATTENDS GORZOW VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETING

LD301036 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At its meeting today the executive of the voivodship party committee in Gorzow assessed the market situation in the voivodship. The meeting was attended by Under Secretary of State of Domestic Trade and Services Tadeusz Bielski.

Following an in-depth examination of the problem, the executive acknowledged that the present situation on the market is simply disastrous. At present the quantity of cash in the possession of the population exceeds the supply of goods by Z600 million. The list of products in short supply on the market is so long that it is impossible to read it here. Anyway, most inhabitants are well aware which goods are impossible to obtain. Such a situation provokes dissatisfaction among society, particularly since the overwhelming majority of the workforces in the Gorzon industry on the whole successfully fulfill their production tasks. Apart from that, in some neighboring areas the supply of the market is considered to be better.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS DISCUSS SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

Bielsko-Biala, Tarnow, Walbrzych Meetings

LD301110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The current socioeconomic and political situation of the country was yesterday the subject of plenary meetings of party voivodship committees in Bielsko-Biala, Tarnow and Walbrzych. The need to restore the normal production rhythm in the economy as the basic guarantee for the full implementation of social contracts and the satisfying of workers' demands was deemed the most important issue. The speakers spoke also of the need for the full implementation of the principles of social justice.

Other Voivodship Party Discussions

LD302140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Today's plenary sessions of party voivodship committees which were held in Biala Podlaska, Bialystok, Lublin, Skierniewice, Siedlec, and Tarnobrzeg, and a voivodship conference of the party sociopolitical and economic aktiv in Krosno, discussed Poland's most important sociopolitical and economic problems. At all these meetings discussion indicated that the country's economic stabilization is at present the most important task.

It was stated at the Biala Podlaska plenary session that despite continued difficulties in supplies of materials and disruptions in cooperation, prospects for improvement in production are getting better. Much attention was paid to the affairs of the trade union movement. Voivodship party branches are in favor of creating a suitable climate for cooperation between the existing streams of the trade union movement and administration and party organizations at all levels. In connection with the election of (Zofia Grzebisz-Nowicka) to the post of deputy chairman of the Central Board of Agricultural Circles, the session accepted her resignation from the post of first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Siedlec, and entrusted the post to Ryszard Bryk, at present director of the Central Committee welfare and professions department, who has been recommended by Kazimierz Barcikowski on behalf of the Politburo.

During the Bialystok meeting the first secretary of the party voivodship committee, Wladyslaw Juszkiewicz, asked to be relieved for health reasons from his post and from the voivodship committee executive. The plenary session appointed to that post Stefan Zawodzinski, until now first deputy minister of agriculture, who was recommended by Zdzislaw Kurowski on behalf of the party leadership.

In Tarnobrzeg the plenary session made changes in the composition of the voivodship committee's executive by including a large number of workers and farmers.

REPORT ON PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO WARSAW

AU281604 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Summary] Sergio Vilarigues, Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, had talks on PZPR and PCP activities and on the situation in Poland and Portugal with K. Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and E. Wojtaszek, Politburo candidate member and Central committee secretary.

Sergio Vilarigues visited Gdansk and studied economic problems and social policy as well as the party's ideological work. His visit attested to the increasing cooperation between the PZPR and the PCP.

BRIEFS

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP)--Mr Francis J. Meehan, the new U.S. ambassador to Poland, today presented his credentials to President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, who later on received him at a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

FINNISH FINANCE MINISTER--In Warsaw, Minister of Finance M. Krzak and Finnish Finance Minister Ahti Pekkala discussed Polish-Finnish fiscal relations and prospects for their development. On 24 October A. Pekkala was received by H. Kisiel, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, for talks on Polish-Finnish economic cooperation. Minister A. Pekkala also saw S. Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and marshal of the Sejm. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Oct 80 p 6 AU]

WINTER CROPS IN ZIELONA GORA--The sowing of winter crops has been carried out by 85 percent in Zielona Gora Voivodship. Potatoes are still to be lifted on over 1,000 hectares. Sugar beet has been lifted on 2,000 hectares from the total area of 5,500 hectares. Corn has been harvested by 75 percent. [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS--In view of low yields this year's purchase of agricultural products has been delayed. In Gdansk Voivodship grain has been purchased by state grain elevators in the quantities of 50 percent of the annual plan. Only 137 tons of potatoes have been purchased. The purchase of live weight meat declined by 8 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Text] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING UN REPRESENTATIVE

AU302013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 30 Roger Polgar, president representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

A cordial talk took place on the occasion.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 30 OCT

LD311240 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Oct (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai arrived in Bucharest on Thursday. Talks commenced during the day.

DRAFT BILL ON FOODSTUFF SUPPLIES ISSUED

AU311055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 30, the bill regarding the setting up, distribution and use by counties of the resources for the population supply with meat, milk and vegetables, was released in Bucharest and submitted for public debate. The citizens of the country are invited to address proposals, remarks and suggestions to this new normative act which is meant to contribute to the implementation of the programme of steadily raising the population's standard of living, to the increase of each and every county's farm output in state and cooperative units, as well as in individual farmsteads, through capitalization of the existing resources to a greater extent.

The bill stipulates that in each county and locality, the resources of meat, milk, vegetables and other farmfood produce be set up and used on the basis of the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration. Highly complex tasks are incumbent on the local bodies of state power (the People's Councils) that are to be directly responsible and firmly act for the solving of the problems regarding the integral utilization of the productive potential of land and the appropriate administration of the resources within their radius.

Other provisions of the bill point to the responsibilities incumbent on the People's Councils in setting up the marketable stock in order to fully and rhythmically meet the population's consumption requirements for meat, milk and dairy products, potatoes, fresh vegetables and fruits, in organizing the adequately supplying the market places, in setting up the autumn and winter stocks, in supplying the canned food industry with raw materials, as well as in providing availabilities for meeting other requirements of the national economy. Regulations are suggested of the quantities of products necessary for supplying the population from the state stock and the additional resources set up in each county and established annually in the single national plan of economic and social development, differentiated by counties in keeping with the total number of inhabitants, with the population in urban and workers' centres as well as with production conditions.

Aiming at a steady improvement of the population's supply in all counties through a more judicious use of the productive potential of the soil, inclusive of the bare parcels around buildings, the inhabitants' gardens, the bill also sets the tasks devolving on the central bodies (the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture) and on the local bodies in supporting the state and cooperative units, individual homesteads, in stimulating the growth of farm, vegetable and animal productions.

SEDMAK VIEWS SOVIET BLOC REACTION TO POLISH SITUATION

AU301801 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 25 Oct 80 p 24

[Marjan Sedmak article: "Reaction to Poland: A Blow at Bureaucratic Statist Structure"]

[Excerpts] The protracted mass strikes in Poland have abated, but the unease with which the states of "real socialism" watch the events in Poland is obviously not any lesser and it is from day to day less and less hidden. For the time being there is no indication that the so-called independent trade unions, which grew out of the Polish strike movement in the last 3 months, are merely a transitional manifestation of the struggle for a larger and more regular slice of the pie and that their function will be exhausted once the workers obtain this larger slice; on the contrary.

Precisely these days it is being demonstrated that their development is still running in a direction opposite to the one which would be logical for the statist-bureaucratic structure of power in Poland (and in general in the countries of so-called real socialism): On the one hand the latest warning strikes indicate that the independent trade unions want to remain a constant element on the Polish social scene and that they do not intend to dissolve themselves when some material demands (these were the cause of the strike movement, and the independent trade union superstructure appeared only at a later stage of this movement) are met, and on the other hand the independent trade unions are gaining strength numerically, as new vocational unions are joining them. The matter would not be anything special were these trade unions not a completely alien structure in the system of bureaucratic statism, i,e. in a system in which the trade unions must be but one of the transmission belts for realization of the uniform policy directed from above, from the bureaucratic center.

In view of this it is possible to understand the unease with which the countries of so-called real socialism are watching Polish events even at this moment when the period of long mass strikes is over: The independent trade unions can only be a challenge to the bureaucratic-statist structure of power and the two are mutually exclusive (just as, for instance, statism and self-management exclude each other, of course at a quite different level); and this system of power applies basically to all the states of so-called real socialism (with certain modifications and divergencies which have arisen because of the influence of the political traditions of a given country, because of the pressure by certain subjective factors or because of the pressure by objective economic laws).

The reaction which has been coming from the capitals of the Warsaw Pact countries lately is particularly interesting precisely because it demonstrates the endeavors which stopped the very process of destalinization, after 1956, denouncing the mistakes commited by Stalin and his henchmen without tackling the question of what peculiarities of the socio-political system allowed Stalin and his ilk to perpetrate such "mistakes" with impunity. In a similar way, the analysis, as much as there has been any analysis in the Warsaw Pact countries--where the unwritten rule applies that it is not polite to deal in public with the mistakes of a fraternal party, as long as it remains fraternal--stopped at criticizing several leaders and parts of the political apparatus without tackling the problems of the system itself. In particular this is characteristic for the Polish dialectics of the past few weeks, when there has been much talk about alienation between the leadership and the grassroots, about the political lethargy of the leading organs, about the willfullness of leaders and the like, but not about what system of political power makes such occurrences possible, and even more: What kind of system of political power is able to reproduce the old bureaucratic-statist alienation, which caused the strikes in Poland this year to become the third mass response to the "dysfunction of the system" (the first was 1956, when Gomulka came in power, and the second in 1970, when Gierek replaced him).

While reaction in the Eastern countries avoids an analysis of internal systemic contradictions which led to the outburst by the Polish workers, it deals more with what influenced the outburst from outside. Whether the words are sharp (for instance Vasil Bilak last Sunday) or mild, there is increasingly frequent and loud talk in the Warsaw Pact capitals about "antisocialist forces" and "imperialist interference in Polish internal affairs." Or in other words: The conflict with the Polish workers class has not sprouted as a fruit of internal dialectics between the strivings of the workers class (in the first stage of the strikes it was certainly not in the workers' minds--for the strikes were a response to quite material needs--but in the further stages they were undoubtedly more aware of the wider social dimensions of their plight), but is supposed to have arisen because of the activities of antisocialist forces within Poland (although the strike leaders themselves frequently claimed that the workers' action was not directed against socialism, which was also admitted by Polish political leaders) and because of "imperialist interference" from abroad.

These statements and a number of articles in the Soviet press (and especially the manner in which the Soviet press deals with the problem) are a sufficiently clear testimonial of the extreme attention with which the Warsaw Pact capitals are watching events in Poland. It appears that the attention has two aspects: One, the Polish independent trade unions are a dangerous example which should not be transferred across the Polish borders to other countries of real socialism; and two, if Polish events run out of control, they could be an occasion for stifling those reform attempts with which the several states concerned try to adjust the basic model to their requirements.

Where is the limit of reform which a country of "real socialism" must not exceed so that it does not endanger the essence of this socialism?

To understand this essential point one should briefly recall those parts of Marxist theory which relate to one of the most essential problems (and criteria!) of the development of socialist social relations, which is to say the problem of contradiction between necessary labor and surplus labor.

For almost all the countries of so-called real socialism it is characteristic that the worker has some influence--usually through the trade unions--on the distribution of necessary value, which is to say funds intended for reproduction of his labor power (but even here a conflict situation may develop, as it was shown on several successful occasions on a large scale in Poland), but he has practically no influence on surplus value, which is to say--looked at from another angle--on expanded reproduction; the state and its personification--the bureaucrats--decide in such a statist-bureaucratic system where, when and how many new economic projects will be constructed.

Although the monolithic nature of the statist-bureaucratic system has been discussed so far, it should be pointed out here that only schemes can be monolithic and the social occurrences, which the schemes should represent, cannot. It should be particularly noted that the outer monolithic structure of power in the Warsaw Pact countries hides numerous processes which tend to change the existing manner of administering society and to bring it closer to the given circumstances.

In view of the considerable wealth of precedents in "saving socialism" with the aid of foreign troops, it is now possible to draw a few common propositions which could indicate where the point is at which the statist-bureaucratic structure of power decides either to offer such brotherly aid or to call for aid.

First, the destruction or undermining of the bureaucratic-statist monopoly of power. Both Hungary in 1956 and the CSSR in 1968 showed that the "weakening of the role of the party" (a terminological confusion arises about this expression because it is loose; when in the USSR they speak about the role of the party, they of course have in mind a party which is the state and the power and which subordinates all other members of the sociopolitical structure as transmission belts which must carry out its policies; therefore the IDEOLOGICAL [word printed in boldface] leading role of the party is not meant here) is the alarm bell which is the call to action. And it is obviously not at all important whether the said role of the party has been weakened because of the strengthening of the self-managing strivings at the grassroots (the slogan about "soviets according to Lenin's example" which has been reportedly proclaimed at some strikes in the USSR) or because of new political centers trying to weaken it (attempts to return to a multiparty system). The warning uttered last week by a Soviet trade union man at a meeting of the World Confederation of Trade Unions (we shall not allow the trade unions to oppose the party, the state and socialism) is certainly quite clear: The monolithic nature of the system must be preserved.

Second, the saving of strategic equilibrium--an element which certainly played its role both in the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak events. There is no need to cite any special reasons for this. It should only be said that it includes foreign political action in serried ranks, at least as regards essential actions against the Western bloc (one of the elements which, for instance, assisted the invasion in the CSSR is supposed to have been the direct negotiations which Prague reportedly began with the Western countries at the moment when the USSR was also preparing the first steps in detente; Moscow particularly resented Prague's breaking of "closed ranks"). This problem of preserving the strategic equilibrium may have been in the minds of the Polish leaders when they recently made assurances of Polish loyality to Poland's obligations as a member of the bloc of the socialist states, or of the Warsaw Pact.

Third, decisions of this kind are also influenced by the danger of contamination. Reports on that are meager and they originate from the channel of information that in the East is minded, above all, by various dissident groups. Some of the reports undoubtedly correspond to the truth, and they show that workers unrest arising in one country is likely to migrate across borders; a characteristic and sufficiently checked example, which is also cited in the press of Western communist parties, is the unrest arising in the southern Ukraine following the Czechoslovak example of 1968, in which the striking workers demanded that "soviets according to Lenin's example," which is to say real workers councils, be set up.

The point at which these elements singly or all together reach the critical stage is, of course, decided--subjectively--also by other specific circumstances, and subjectively, of course, by the highest party and military leaders.

USSR MINISTER KROTOV HOLDS TALKS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

AU301700 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1217 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 29 Oct (TANJUG)--On Tuesday Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, received Viktor Vasilyevich Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

Views were exchanged at the meeting about possible expansion of cooperation in the power machine building industry and, accordingly, possible participation of the Yugoslav Energo-invest enterprise in medium-term and long-term programs for production of power equipment within the framework of the entire Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

The USSR economic delegation headed by Minister Krotov has visited several production and scientific research centers and plants of the energoinvest enterprise and subsequently held talks with Dragutin Kosovac, president of the managing committee, and Emerik Blum, president of the Committee of the Yugoslav Association of Power Machine Building for Nuclear Energy and head of the Yugoslav section of the working group for cooperation with the USSR in the sphere of power machine building of the permanent Yugoslav-Soviet commission for cooperation in the sphere of machine building.

V.V. Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building, and members of his delegation have also visited the Slavonski Brod Djuro Djakovic metal-processing and machine-building plant. At a meeting with representatives of that large collective the Soviet guests were informed on the fulfillment of the program of deliveries of certain elements to the Soviet Union. Opportunities to manufacture and deliver elements for nuclear power-plants in the Soviet Union were also examined.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT

AU301415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Report on joint communique on visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Yugoslavia issued in Belgrade on 28 October]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 26 through 28 October this year at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Yasir 'Arafat.

Yasir 'Arafat also had separate talks with Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and their associates, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual respect, an exhaustive exchange of views was held on the latest unfavorable development of the international situation and on issues of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Chairman 'Arafat stressed the historic role of President Tito as one of the initiators of political nonalignment and its principles and as a consistent champion of equitable international relations, peace and progress in the world. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1605 GMT on 28 October adds: "He stressed in particular his decisive support for the just Arab cause and the struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their national rights."]

Particular attention was paid to the development in the area of the Middle and Near East, and especially to the situation created by the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

President V. Djuranovic and Chairman Y. 'Arafat informed each other about the actions and initiatives taken in this connection by the two sides, as well as about the activities of the nonaligned countries directed at halting the conflict and finding ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution.

[TANJUG adds: "The following took part in the talks:

["On the Yugoslav side: Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser on foreign policy questions to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Novakovic, head of the administration for Middle East and North Africa at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Dzevad Mujezinovic, head of the group for nonaligned countries at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

["On the Palestinian side: Talal Naji, Muhammad Abu Mayzar, Shafiq al-Hut, Dr Isam Sartawi and Ibrahim al-Khatib."]

Discussing the state of international relations, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed deep anxiety at their constant deterioration owing to the violation of the principles of the UN Charter, interference in internal affairs, increasingly frequent resort to the use of force and military interventions, and efforts aimed at expanding the spheres of influence, especially in respect to nonaligned countries. [TANJUG adds: "The existing unresolved crises in various parts of the world are giving rise to new and more dangerous ones. The forces of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism are trying to prevent the emancipation of peoples and are at the same time threatening the independence of sovereign countries. The consequence of all this is the continuation of the arms race, and jeopardizing of detente, the security of countries and peoples and peace in the world."]

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed deep concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the Near and Middle East, and particularly the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict. They indicated with regret the great human casualties and vast material losses caused in this way to the economic potentials of the two nonaligned and friendly countries. Warships are being assembled, troops and war material deployed and military maneuvers carried out under the pretext of protecting the waterways to ensure the free flow of oil. This represents a direct threat to the security and independence of the sides involved in the conflict and also to other countries in the region.

Because of all this they stressed the need to bring the war conflict to an end as soon as possible in order to halt this dangerous development and to create the conditions and the atmosphere needed to begin solving the contentious issues between Iraq and Iran on principles acceptable to both sides, through negotiations, on the principles of the UN Charter, the policy of nonalignment and international law and justice.

The Yugoslav side welcomed the initiative taken to this end by the PLO. The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed confidence that nonaligned countries will make an effort to contribute to halting hostilities between Iraq and Iran and to finding a just peaceful solution to the contentious problems. They also expressed their readiness for maximum involvement in this action along with other nonaligned countries and their readiness to contribute to its successful realization, the reaffirmation of the principles of nonalignment and the strengthening of the action unity of the movement. [TANJUG adds: "Concerning the situation in the Near East, Federal Executive President Djuranovic and Chairman 'Arafat condemned the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, which is also con- threatening the sovereignty and integrity of the countries in that area. They also condemned the violation of human rights by Israel in the occupied territories and pointed out the need for a more resolute effort by the international community to put an end to this policy by Israel, which also constitutes a threat to world peace."]

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee agreed that the establishment of a lasting and stable peace in the Middle East is possible only via an overall settlement of the Middle East crisis. Such a settlement implies Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, their return to their homeland and the establishment of their own sovereign state on their national soil.

It was stressed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East crisis and that the PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate on an equal footing in all the stages of resolving this crisis. [TANJUG adds: "Nonaligned countries and the international community should advocate most resolutely the consistent implementation of the UN resolutions on the establishment of national rights of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and should ensure that Israeli aggression, as well as any other agression, does not bring any rewards."]

In this context, the two sides made a positive assessment of the outcome of the recent extraordinary UN General Assembly session on the Palestinian rights, at which the non-aligned countries played a significant role.

They also agreed on the need for Arab countries to make efforts to overcome existing mutual disagreements and to reestablish solidarity and unity of action in the quest for a settlement of the Middle East crisis on the basis of the principles of the 1978 Baghdad summit. Solidarity of the Arab countries is an essential factor of their independence and security.

President of the Executive Council Djuranovic and Chairman 'Arafat reaffirmed the loyalty of the SFRY and the PLO to the nonaligned policy and their determination to involve themselves actively, along with other nonaligned countries, in the realization of that policy's original principles and goals. [TANJUG adds: "They also pointed to the need to strengthen the action unity of the nonaligned movement, its even more active commitment to resolving outstanding international problems and opposition to the tendencies of the use of force in international relations, interference, armed interventions, all forms of hegemony and subjugation, as well as to the need for nonaligned countries to work toward encouraging detente as a universal process, democratization of international relations as a whole and the consolidation of security and peace in the world."]

In this connection, the president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed the significance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and agreed that the two sides would, along with other nonaligned countries, make maximum efforts and contribute to its success. [TANJUG adds: "Both sides noted that the relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO are developing very successfully on the foundations of the traditional friendship and mutual trust."]

V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to extend full assistance and support to the Palestinian people and their liberation organization in the just struggle for the implementation of national rights.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL M'BOW

LD301432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, today received Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of UNESCO, who thanked the Yugoslav Government for its very successful organization and fine working conditions for the participants in the 21st General Conference of UNESCO.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, both sides expressed their conviction and readiness to continue and enlarge successful and traditionally good cooperation between Yugoslavia and UNESCO both in bilateral programs as along the (?line) of the implementation of the program for scientific, educational and cultural cooperation among the developing countries taken as a whole.

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION; OFFICIAL VISITS DISCUSSED

LD301755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today. The session, which was chaired by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was also attended by the highest-ranking officials of the federation.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the Presidency on the council's activities in connection with the preparation of the new medium-term plan for Yugoslavia.

The Presidency considered a report on the official friendly visit recently paid to Yugoslavia by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The visit and the extensive Yugoslav-Romanian talks were judged to represent a fresh impetus on the road of the further development and deepening of friendship and fruitful comprehensive cooperation, which are the traditional characteristics of the relations between the two neighboring socialist countries. Particular stress was laid on the importance of developing long-term economic cooperation for the strengthening of Yugoslav-Romanian relations as a whole. It was noted that by virtue of its results the visit represented a significant contribution to the promotion of cooperation and security in Europe and to the efforts being made to overcome the present unfavorable development in international relations.

A report on the recent official friendly visit paid to the DPRK by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, was also approved at the session. It was stressed that this and the very broad exchange of views between Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his host Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, opened up further significant prospects for the development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two nonaligned socialist countries in the bilateral and international fields.

The Presidency considered a report on the forthcoming official friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece.

The session also considered reports on the official friendly visits which Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, will shortly pay to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Nicaragua.

The SFRY Presidency was briefed on the preparations so far made for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The session also considered other matters within the constitutional authority of the SFRY Presidency.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES MEDIUM-TERM SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD302234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--The preparation of the new medium-term plan and resolution on socioeconomic development next year had to be discussed by the Chamber of the Republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly because it is obvious that the work on these important documents is not proceeding with the desired speed.

The progress so far made in preparing these planning documents was reported to delegates by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The members of this Assembly Chamber, with Zoran Polic in the chair, today adopted the conclusions on the further work on the preparation of the new medium-term plan for the development of the country and on drafting the annual resolution.

Delegates also adopted the conclusions on the report on the functioning of rail transport and a draft program of work of the chamber in the coming year.

The introductory report on the functioning of rail transportation was submitted by Nikola Filipovic, chairman of the business committee of the community of Yugoslav railroad.

In the conclusions adopted by the chamber on the report on the work of the railroads (explanations were provided by Rudi Kropivnik, delegate from Slovenia) attention is drawn to the need to make use of internal reserves and improve the quality of work on the railroads and to the need for a greater sense of responsibility and consistent implementation of agreements. Delegates entrusted the appropriate organs and organizations to take concerete steps aimed at improving the difficult state of Yugoslav railroads. The members of the chamber will have discussions in January about what has been done in this connection.

Disagreement over one sentence delayed the adoption of the conclusions on the problems of pooling labor and resources by the developed and the insufficiently developed republics and provinces. As delegate Stipe Tonkovic (Croatia), speaker for the committee for pooling in the economy, explained, accord had been reached on all the attitudes in the conclusions on pooling except the one that referred to the "introduction of optimum solutions in the functioning of the fund of the federation for crediting the more rapid development of economically underdeveloped republics and provinces (?in order to) encourage pooling labor and resources in accordance with the Law on Associated Labor and raise the effectiveness of their use." This formulation was not accepted by the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted conclusions on further work on the preparation of the social plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1981-85 and on further work on the draft resolution on the basic guidelines and framework of economic policy in 1981.

The conclusions state that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has been acquainted with the Federal Executive Council's appraisal of the situation and problems encountered in the course of the preparations so far made for the 1981-85 social plan for Yugoslavia.

In other words the chamber is acquainted with the course of the coordination of views of the participants in the consultations on the foundations of this plan and with the orientation proposed in this connection regarding further activities. The chamber reiterates that it is essential to make the maximum effort to coordinate attitudes on the remaining questions in the draft agreement on the foundations of the 1981-85 social plan for Yugoslavia.

During November this year the committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will consider, within their competences, the draft documents presented by the Federal Executive Council and the corresponding analytical material and will submit a report on them to the chamber. On 10 December 1980 the committees will begin to coordinate the attitudes of the republican and provincial assemblies on these draft documents to enable the Federal Executive Council to present to the SFRY Assembly the proposed documents based on coordinated attitudes by 20 December 1980.

POPIT VIEWS INVESTMENTS, ATTITUDE OF COMMUNISTS

AU291950 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Vlado Slamberger report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Oct--Today we must agree on two things: first, in the communes you must consistently demand that in connection with investments and all other forms of expenditures it is necessary to count solely on available funds, naturally actual funds; and second, you must divest yourselves from decisions on investments. The decisions on investments must be made in the delegate assemblies, in self-managing organs and in the interest communities. The League of Communists must not assume responsibility for such decisions, but must have a critical attitude toward them." This was stressed by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at today's consultative meeting of secretaries of the communal committees and the intercommunal councils of the League of Communists.

In the past the communal political leadership was too quickly satisfied with the arguments put forward by investors that the money was provided, partly from one's own funds, partly from pooling resources and partly from bank loans (as a rule, all three sums in approximately equal shares). On many occasions, it turned out that those calculations were unrealistic, that several work organizations counted on the same money, on the same loan and that none of those work organizations had financial backing for their plans. For this reason, in connection with every investment, it is absolutely necessary to say where the money is coming from and if it is at all possible to count on money from some other source. Because the communal politicians were frequently advocates of certain investments, now their hands are tied, because it is difficult for them to say: In the past this could be done, now it is no longer possible.

Nobody Who Works Directly Against the Policy of the League of Communists Can Be Its Member

If somebody were to insist on unrealistic demands, irrespective of whether the proponents of such plans are in the communal assemblies, the self-managing interest communities or work organizations, then it would be necessary to convene a session of the communal conference of the League of Communists. The session would have to adopt positions, members of the League of Communists would have to decide on them and them they would have to act in accordance with the adopted position.

If anyone were to put up resistance or consciously violate the agreed party policy, such a member should be kicked out of the ranks of the League of Communists. Nobody has done this in the past. For this reason it is necessary to discriminate among members and intensify responsibility. If the viewpoints are suitable, many members will adapt to them, while with the incorrigible members it would be necessary to settle accounts. "Nobody who works directly against the policy of the League of Communists can be in the League of Communists," said Franc Popit.

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia spoke to the secretaries of the communal committees and the intercommunal councils about the current economic situation and drew attention to the linkage between our efforts for economic stabilization and the international economic situation and crises in the world economy.

Priority Should Be Given to Rational Exports That Also Yield Good Foreign Currency Results

"If we want to ensure further economic development--and with it also more money for personal, general and common expenditures--we must orient ourselves as much as possible toward exports. Our future is in exports and it is not a necessity merely because of the present balance of payments. Naturally, it is necessary to export economically. It is nonsense what is happening now, that we export raw materials which are in short supply in the country and also export products which call for large subsidies."

The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists also spoke about the aspirations, which are appearing in the difficult economic situation, that the state should settle certain problems. This is contrary to the constitutional provisions and the agreed orientations according to which solutions for the present difficulties must be sought in strengthening self-management. In many cases this is still the expression of statist thinking, a remnant from the times of administrative socialism.

The trade unions have now put forward the automatic criterion that everyone earning less than 5,000 dinars of personal income per month is socially endangered. True, it is low income; many people belonging to this category of earners are really socially endangered. However, one must also consider other income, for instance from agriculture, that such a worker may have, the employment of other family members, additional income and the like. What is primarily necessary is to enable those with low incomes to earn more, that is, to introduce production that will provide greater accumulation.

Not only the League of Communists, but also other sociopolitical organizations must struggle for linkage with the masses. The communal committees, members of the commonal conferences should maintain contact with communists in the basic organizations in associated labor, and the same goes for the Socialist Alliance and its grassroots, the trade unions and the youth federation in its basic organizations. Poor contacts with delegations are particularly noticeable. In many places people complain that delegations do what they like, or that they are inactive. Naturally, that happens if nobody works with them, if nobody holds talks with them. In such cases delegations hold only their own views.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEETING OF SELF-MANAGEMENT ATTORNEYS

LD301946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stane Dolanc today called on Yugoslav attorneys of self-management to oppose, consistently, persistently and boldly, excessive and often uneconomical investments. This opposition, he stressed, calls for confrontation with individual exponents of state power and holders of political functions in the field, without whose knowledge no major investment projects have usually been started.

Speaking at a consultation of the republican and provincial attorneys of self-management, Dolanc stressed that the struggle for economic stabilization, i.e. for economy, higher productivity of labor and increased exports, at the same time means protection of social property and self-management in Yugoslavia. Dolanc sees this as the main task of social attorneys of self-management who at present devote most of their time and energy to interventions against individual violations of the workers' self-management rights.

The office of social attorney of self-management is comparatively new in Yugoslavia and peculiar to this country. It was introduced in 1974 with the aim of protecting the workers' self-management rights and social property, and about 500 people are now engaged in this field.

In the past six years, social attorneys of self-management have entirely justified their role through the methods and effects of their activity. On an average, they intervene in 90,000 cases each year, most often at the request of individuals or groups of workers. The attorneys of self-management deal with these requests at once and without pay which often marks regular court proceedings. They personally discuss the matters in question with the parties involved, go to work collectives and by their advice help solve the disputes on the spot.

Working people seek intervention and help of social attorneys of self-management most often when their rights from labour relations are violated or in case of irregularities in the generation and distribution of personal incomes, distribution of flats, dissipation or misappropriation of social resources.

So far, the action by social attorneys of self-management has resulted in eliminating irregularities and injustice in 80 percent of cases.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENCIES DISCUSS DEFENSE MATTERS

Croatian Meeting

LD301938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia met today, with Zvonimir Jurisic, member of the Presidency, to discuss questions on defense preparations in the republic.

It was noted that significant results had been achieved in this field, which created the right conditions for the further strengthening of the defense-protection system of the organizations of associated labor, working people and citizens of the republic and of the country.

The Presidency pointed out the need for the further intensification of defence preparations now in progress, stressing that they merited special attention and concern from our society.

The session also decided to give amnesty to a certain number of persons sentenced for various criminal offenses and also discussed some other questions within the competence of the Presidency.

Serbian Meeting

AU311047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at its session today (Dobrivoje Vidic in the chair) discussed the program of development of the internal affairs organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia for the 1981-85 period.

"It was assessed that considerable social resources were invested in the past 5-year period and notable results were achieved in the development and training of the internal affairs organs. The cadre, organizational, material and technical preparedness and ability of these organs reached a higher level, which contributed to a more efficient performance of their tasks."

The program for the 1981-85 period should continue the present policy.

"The main stress in the coming period should be laid on the further development and training of the communal organs of internal affairs, in which connection the payments, material and other abilities of associated labor and sociopolitical communities should be borne in mind as part of the realization of the overall stabilization policy in the republic and the country.

"The Presidency especially stressed that along with a further training of the internal affairs organs as professional organs of social self-protection, one should develop all the forms of social control of this service and enhance its involvement within its rights and duties in combating crime and all other illegal occurrences, in traffic safety and fire protection, while ensuring that the rule of law is fully respected by the internal affairs organs themselves."

The Presidency also discussed the development of all-people's defense in the past medium-term period and the problems of development in the 1981-85 period. "It was assessed that in this field, significant results have been achieved in training working people and citizens and all other factors of all-people's defense in the republic."

It was noted that the development plans and the social accords and self-managing agreements on the financing of all-people's defense have contributed to "a planned and stable development of all the parts of all-people's defense" and provided the necessary material conditions for the development of all-people's defense.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS FALL SOWING PROGRAM

AU311036 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 80 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Oct--All three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held separate sessions in Pristina today. Several draft bills and amendments to certain provincial laws were adopted and several draft federal laws approved.

Delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor devoted special attention today to the action program of fall sowing. This document, which was adopted by the Kosovo Executive Council, was also supported by delegates who also advocated that it should be implemented in full. The action program envisages that a total of 115,250 hectares of land should be sown in Kosovo this fall, 105,000 of which in wheat, 5,000 in other grains, 4,200 hectares in industrial plants and 1,050 hectares in fodder crops.

As was said in the debate, this year's fall sowing plan is considerably larger than last year, and for this reason the maximum involvement and responsibility of all participants in this extremely important social task is called for. This task is all the more important because the fall sowing must predominantly--some 95,400 hectares--be carried out on privately owned land. This calls for an exceptional organization not only in the private but also the social sector of agriculture, particularly of the basic agricultural organizations which directly cooperate with farmers.
[paragraph continues]

The basic thing is that the existing machinery (12,583 tractors and 26,000 trailer implements) should be utilized economically. The same situation that occurred in previous years when every tractor owner only plowed his own land must not be allowed--and this must be prevented by the fall sowing plans of the local communities and communal assemblies.

Delegates were also informed about the measures which are being taken on the provincial level to implement fully the action program of fall sowing. These measures primarily refer to ensuring sufficient quantities of mineral fertilizers, seeds and other producer goods, as well as the necessary funds for financing this year's agricultural production.

Delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor also discussed the material position of social and child care in Kosovo, noting that a considerably greater influence of associated labor of material production is needed on the policy of implementing and developing social and child care.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN CREDIT--Vienna--In Vienna yesterday an agreement was signed between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and a group of Austrian banks headed by the Creditanstalt-Bankverein on a credit totalling $100 million. The credit will be used for payments to foreign countries and to increase the level of the Yugoslav foreign exchange reserves. On behalf of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the agreement was signed by Vice Governor Miodrag Popovic. Novak Pribicevic, SFRY ambassador to Austria, was present at the signing of the agreement. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 80 P 4 AU]

GDR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN--Ljubljana, 15 Oct--Dr Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications, arrived on a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia. On his arrival in Ljubljana yesterday, the prominent guest from the GDR was welcomed by Andrej Grahor, president of the republican Committee for Transportation and Communications. Today, the guest from the GDR was received by Joze Florjancic, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 16 Oct 80 p 20 AU]

COOPERATION WITH PERU--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, yesterday received Miguel Alva Orlandini, Peruvian minister of information [as published], who is staying in our country in connection with the holding of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference. Views were exchanged on the past cooperation in the field of information. Both sides noted that, despite good results achieved in the cooperation between our news agencies and radio and television stations, there existed a number of information fields in which cooperation in this important domain could be promoted between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 80 P 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SRI LANKA--Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG)--An agreement on cooperation in information between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka was signed here today. The governments of the two nonaligned countries support the immediate cooperation of their news agencies, radio and TV organizations, enterprises for documentary film and filmed press, publishing houses and journalists' associations, newspaper and periodical editorial boards. and exchanges of information exhibitions and other informative materials. The agreement was signed by Ismail Bajra, Yugoslav secretary for information, and Dr Nisanka Wijeratne, justice minister of Sri Lanka, now on a visit to Yugoslavia. The Colombo guest today had final talks with Luka Banovic, Yugoslav secretary for justice and the organization of federal administration. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 28 Oct 80 LD]